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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIV NO. 64 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1946 Price: 2 Annas

DENA BANK
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Re. Our DADAR BRANCH.
Separate adjoining premises have now been provided for the SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of our DADAR BRANCH entrance to which is from the RANADE ROAD EXTENSION, OPP. KOHINOOR CINEMA.
HARIDAS K. SWALI,
Supdt. of Local Offices.

BRITAIN WILL NOT HANG OUT IN INDIA

Right To Independence Recognised

ATTLEE DEFINES TASK OF CABINET MISSION

Free Hand To Take Decisions: Determined To Succeed

PRIME Minister Clement Attlee told the House of Commons amid cheers today that the British Cabinet Mission to India was going out "resolved to succeed".

The Prime Minister spoke after Mr. Richard Butler, former Under-Secretary for India, had sought information on the likely Terms of Reference and the sort of Instructions the Mission was going to receive before leaving London.

FOR INDIA TO DECIDE

"What form of Government", Mr. Attlee said, "is to replace the present regime is for India to decide, but our desire is to help her set up forthwith a machinery for making that decision. There you have met with the initial difficulty of getting that machinery set up, but we are resolved that the machinery shall be set up and we seek the utmost co-operation of all Indian leaders to do so."

NO VETO FOR MINORITIES.

Declaring that India's great problem was complicated by "the difficulties created by the different races, religions and languages", Attlee said that minorities should be able to live free from fear, but that "a minority cannot be allowed to place a veto on the advance of a majority".

Attlee said Indian leaders were aware of the need for internal unity for "a settlement of the minority problem, if India is to have a smooth passage in future years".

RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

"India," added the Prime Minister, "must choose as to what will be her future situation and her position in the world. Unity may come through the United Nations or through the Commonwealth, but no great nation can stand alone by herself without sharing what is happening in the world."

Mr. Attlee, after expressing the hope that India would elect to remain with the British Commonwealth, declared: "If on the other hand she elects for independence—and in our view she has a right to do so—it will be for us to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible."

TERMS OF TREATY

In a brief reference to the proposed Treaty between Britain and India, Mr. Attlee said: "We are not going to hang out for anything for our own advantage which would be to the disadvantage of India."

The Mission will leave England by air for India next Tuesday and is due to arrive in India on Saturday.

(REUTER).—Mr. Richard Butler, member of the India Franchise Commission of 1941 and Under-Secretary for India from 1932 to 1937, opened today's debate on the British Cabinet Mission to India.

After declaring that he would like enlightenment on the likely Terms of Reference or what sort of instructions the Mission was going to have, Mr. Butler declared: "My first task on behalf of the Opposition is to say that we wish to create by our intervention the necessary felicitous atmosphere in which the Mission can achieve desirable results. We would not desire the results to be achieved at any price. India can proudly boast that her history extends over

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)



Mahatma Gandhi responding to the great ovation of the prayer gathering at the Shivaji Park, Dadar, on Thursday evening.

INDIA ACT AMENDMENT

Henderson Explains Object Of Bill In Commons

LONDON, March 15, (Reuter): Before discussing the British Cabinet Mission to India the House of Commons this morning gave a second reading to the India (Central Government and Legislature) Bill which had already passed through the House of Lords.

Mr Arthur Henderson, the Under Secretary for India said that the Bill amended the Government of India Act of 1935 regarding the qualification of the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council and extended temporarily the powers of the Indian Legislature to make laws.

Explaining that all evergency legislation passed during the war years would end on October 1, 1946, Mr. Henderson said that the Government of India were concernd to retain certain All-India economic controls whose temporary continuation they considered vital to avoid a breakdown of India's economy.

Byrnes Gets Reply For Russia

WASHINGTON, March 15. (A.P.A.): The Soviet answer to a United States note was delivered to Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, today by Nikolai Novikov, Russian Charge D'Affaires.

Whether the note was in response to American protests on Soviet actions in Iran and Manchuria was not immediately known.

WAR WITH RUSSIA OPENLY DISCUSSED

Indiscretion At British Embassies In Eastern Europe

LONDON, March 15. (A.P.A.). The British weekly magazine, the "New Statesman and Nation", said to-day that war with the Soviet Union was being discussed openly in British embassies in Eastern Europe.

"If one wishes to hear open discussion of war with the Soviet Union the least discreet sources of information are British embassies in Warsaw and other eastern capitals", the magazine said.

The "New Statesman" did not confine its criticism to Britain, however. It asserted the Soviet Union by its actions in Iran and Manchuria apparently had "thrown away the goodwill she has built up)'.

INCOME TAX BILL GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, March 15. (A.P.I.): The Assembly to-day agreed to refer the Finance Member's Income Tax Act Amendment Bill to a Select Committee.

During the Debate on it, the Finance Member commended the bill as one that was not only short but was sweet as it conferred concessions upon the taxpayer.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MAY)
New York, March 15

Previous closing	26.63
To-day's opening	26.63
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	26.58
Difference	+05

Congress Plan To Meet Food & Cloth Famine

Working Committee Draws Up 15-Point Programme

Clarion Call To Asiatic Countries To End Foreign Domination

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Congress Working Committee concluded its four days' session this evening after adopting four resolutions, dealing with the international situation, the food situation in the country, the position of Indians in South Africa and the recent disturbances in Bombay City and elsewhere in the country.

As expected the Committee adopted no formal resolution regarding the attitude to be adopted towards the Cabinet Mission, although the question has been thrashed out in all its ramifications during the last four days.

In answer to questions the Congress President, Maulana Azad, stated as much and added that the Committee would meet the members of the Mission with an open mind.

Only two of the four resolutions adopted were released to the press today. The resolution on the international situation deplores that although the war has ended, neither imperialist domination of subject countries nor the era of power politics have come to an end.

On the food situation the Committee adopted a lengthy resolution setting out a fifteen-point programme to meet the impending crisis. While the resolution calls upon the people to co-operate with the Government in measures to be taken to combat disaster it makes it clear that "measures for meeting the serious situation cannot be fully successful and effective unless power vests in the people."

Before adopting a resolution on the South African question the Committee conferred with Mr. Sorabji Rustomji and other members of the South African Indian Congress Delegation. Mr. Manilal Gandhi was also present for some time.

The resolution on South Africa as well as the one on the recent disturbances will be released to the press tomorrow (Saturday).

SCENE TO SHIFT TO DELHI

The members of the Committee have begun to disperse and the political scene will shift to Delhi next week. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Hyderabad by the Madras Express today. Pandit Nehru is leaving by plane tomorrow (Saturday) morning to Delhi. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant also leaves for Lucknow. Mahatma Gandhi is leaving for Poona by evening and the Congress President will fly to Calcutta on Sunday morning. Other members, however, are continuing in Bombay for sometime.

A meeting of the Constitution Sub-Committee set up by the Working Committee will be held on Saturday.

FOOD AND CLOTH FAMINE

The following is the authorised translation of the resolution of the Working Committee on the food situation which was drafted in Hindusthani.

Whereas the war and its after effects have already created a serious food situation which has been materially aggravated by the failure of rains in many parts of India with the result that the country is faced with both food and cloth famine, it is essential that the policy of the Gov-

Continued on Page 9, Col. 3.

Azad To Speak At Chowpatty To-Day

Rashtrapati Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will give the message of the Congress to the citizens of Bombay at a public meeting under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. at 6-30 p.m. today (Saturday) at Chowpatty sands.

Adequate loudspeaking arrangements are being made and special enclosures reserved for ladies.

Sevikas and Kumarikas are required to be present in uniforms at 5 p.m.

CONGRESS ON TOP AGAIN

Sweeping Electoral Wins In U. P. & Bihar

LUCKNOW, March 15, (API): The Congress now commands an absolute majority in the U. P. Legislative Assembly, having captured 116 seats including three Congress Muslims, in a House of 228 of 140 general seats including Scheduled Castes. Congress has not so far lost a single seat. The Muslim League has secured 43 seats and the Nationalist Muslims 5 seats. The results of 15 Muslim seats are still awaited.

LATEST PARTY POSITION IN BIHAR ASSEMBLY

PATNA, March 15, (API): The latest party position in Bihar Assembly is as follows:—

Congress Party 98 (not as stated in yesterday's report.)

Congress has thus secured exactly as many seats as in the last elections.

Muslim League 32, Momins 5, Adibasis 3, Landholders 2, Special constituencies 9. Total strength of Assembly is 152.

Results of three more seats remain to be known, including two Muslim seats.

'BIG THREE' MUST QUIT IRAN

JAWAHAR EXPOSES OIL POWER POLITICS

INDIA WILL NOT TOLERATE AGGRESSION IN MIDDLE EAST

BOMBAY, March 15. (A.P.A.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared today that "Indian opinion as a whole will strongly resent any aggression on Iran or Turkey by any power" and added the comment that "the Big Powers are continuing the old imperialist game which already has led to two world wars.

"There are many seeds of conflict and war," Pandit Nehru added in an interview with the "Associated Press of America", "but certainly one of the principal ones is subjection of one country by another".

He made his comments in response to questions as to what, in his opinion, might be the position taken by an independent India in the event the Russian military moved southward in Iran and if Russian demands on Turkey were pressed.

He said that "news from the Middle East and from Turkey has been confusing", and added that "there is a general impression in India that we have been getting one side of the news.

"It appears that in Iran, there is a continuation of the old contest for possession of oil by rival powers. Iran has become the plaything of these rival powers and there is much concern in India about Iran's fate.

IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION

"On the one hand, there appears to be Russian aggression: on the other, the desire of Britain not only to hold on to oil, but also to preserve the so-called lifelines of Empire. Rival Iranian groups are exploited by either party.

Without knowing much more of actual conditions, it is difficult to form a correct opinion, but it is perfectly clear that Indian opinion as a whole will strongly resent any aggression on Iran or Turkey by any power".

"The lesson of all this", Pandit Nehru added, "is that the big Powers are continuing the old imperialist game which has already led to two world wars. They have not learnt anything from the tragic history of the past, and if they do not learn soon enough,

Continued on Page 9, Col. 4



Sitting at the gaddi—one has to deal with such a variety of customers everyday—some are easy, some difficult. And surely you have experienced those occasions in transacting business when for no tangible reason the talk comes to a standstill, an uncomfortable silence surrounds you and there doesn't seem anything more to say. Then in a flash of inspiration you offer the customer a cigarette—your favourite Virginia No. 10—of course. The sense of constraint vanishes, the atmosphere turns congenial and this little act of courtesy helps to establish a pleasant business relationship.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JETHALAL PREMJI has contracted with our client for the sale to him free from incumbrances the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim whatever against the said property are required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land with the building thereon, situate at Powwala Road, near Charni Road junction in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 447 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 15993: New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 and Cadastral Survey No. 1145 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2061 (1A-1B) Street Nos. 10 to 18.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1946.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

7128

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 1277 of 1943

BALKRISHNA HARI LELE and others ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
GOVIND BHIKAJI BHIDE and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 19th January, 1945, the following immovable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday the 8th day of April, 1946, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES
Lot No. 1.

All those pieces of land at Village Mutat Taluka Devgad District Ratnagiri bearing the following particulars with structures on Hissa No. 302 and Pot Hissa Nos. 18 and. 22 S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 4; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 6; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 7; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 11; S.N 302 and P. H. N. 16; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 18; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 19; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 22; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 12; S. N. 302 and P. H. N. 21; S. N. 168 and P. H. N. 1 S. N. 169 and P. H. N. 1; S. N. 171 and P. H. N. 3 respectively and admeasuring about in all 1 Acre and 36¼ Gunthas and 18 Gunthas Kharaba.

LOT NO. 2.

All those pieces of land at Village Tirlot, Taluka Devgad District Ratnagiri bearing the following particulars.

S. N. 62 and P. H. N. 2; S. N. 62 and P. H. N. 1; S. N. 63 and P. H. N. 6; S. N. 48 and P. H. N. 6; respectively and admeasuring 2 Acres and 8 Gunthas and Kharaba 2 Gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Divekar and Company Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February 1946.

(Sd.) ARMOND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.

7117

AUCTION SALES.

OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

By order of Messrs. R. E. PAPA & CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Jalbhai Dhanjibhai Contractor and Others, the Trustees of the last Will and Codicil of late Bai Jerbai Dhanjibhai Framji Contractor, and in pursuance of the directions contained in Consent Decree made in High Court O.S. Suit No. 1075 of 1944, dated 24th January, 1945 (Dogdo Dinshaw Netarwalla and Another vs. Shavaksha Sheriarji Patel and Others), we shall sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 30th March, 1946, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on site.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or shops standing thereon situate at the corner of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjett Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 495 sq. yds., or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenues along with other neighbouring property under Collectors New No. A/2315, New Survey No. 7066, Cadastral Survey No. 645, Malabar and Cumbala Hill Division, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3392 (1a) and New Street No. 59/75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. R. E. Papa and Co., Solicitors, 41, Humum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Sure, scientific, radical & lasting cure by ROSBAY (Oral or Injection). Safe, never failing specific, proved hitherto successful after failures of other drugs. Apply for free booklet & advice. ROSBAY & CO. 185, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta. (Phone B. B. 6032).

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING AND ALL STOCK IN TRADE OF MINERVA GLASS WORKS LTD.

M/S. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from M/s. Kamdar & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees M/s. P. M. Mehta & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors M/s. the Minerva Glass Works Ltd. (in Liquidation) sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 20-3-46 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at their Rooms, at 72 Medows St. Fort, Bombay:—

LEASEHOLD RIGHTS in all those three adjoining pieces of land together with buildings and structures at Ghod Bunder Road, (at Jogeshwari) in village of Bandivli admeasuring about 3,646 sq. yds. & registered under survey No. 4, Hissa No. 10, E Ward Nos. 208, 209, 210.

All stock in trade of Minerva Glass Works Ltd. Machinery consisting of Oil Engine 11 H.P. Crossley. 1 Engine Ruston type, 1 Dynamo Fuel and Oil Tanks. Electric Motors, Burner, Blower pipes, Gas tank, cooling chambers Amery wheels, spring balance Mobile, Fuel, Castor, Crude oil, Accessories parts etc. etc.

Chemicals including black manganese, borax powder, soda ash, red and white silica, boric powder, pottassium nitrate, melting and refining mixtures etc. etc.

Moulds of 1, 2, 4,6,8, and 10 Ozs. of Inkpots, etc. sodabottles furniture etc.

TERMS: 25 p.c. deposit.

P. S. The above goods of the said Minerva Glass Works Ltd. are on view at its Factory at Ghod Bunder Road, Jogeshwari, in the village of Bandivli.

For further particulars, apply to M/s. Kamdar & Co. Solicitors at Medows House, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER.

M/s. GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890 sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 28th Inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) at G.I.P. Rly. Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office. the unclaimed goods including:

Bags of G. N. seeds, castor seeds, cotton seeds, rape seeds, Betel Nuts, Turmeric, Hirda, Chillies, Moong, Bundles of Gunnies, carpets, B. Leaves, Brooms, C. Ropes, Cotton, Cases of Soap, tea, shoes, chapals, slate H.H. Effects cycle parts, Elec. Goods, Baskets of catachue, glassware, bangles, glass chimneys, tins of oil, ghee, grease, rosewater, rosin, E. I. casks, E. W. cases etc. etc.

Terms: 50% Deposit, balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 6-4-46:

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALES

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AN ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY AT JUHU FACING THE SEA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JUHU.

Under instructions from the Executors of late Mr. D. P. Seervai Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY the 31st March 1946 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises in 2 lots property known as plot No. 35 C Santa Cruz T.P.S. No. II, lying in the vicinity of the properties belonging to Dr. Gajjar and Mr. M. C. Setalwad and others.

LOT NO. 1

A piece of land with 3 bungalows at Juhu admeasuring about 5565 sq. yds. and bounded on the north by the property lot No. 2, on the South by the property of Mr. B. P. Seervai, on the East by a public road and on the west by Arabian Sea, where the vendors have built a pucca sea wall.

LOT NO. 2

A piece of land with 1 bungalow situated at Juhu, admeasuring about 3434 sq. yds. and bounded on the north by plot No. 30 of Santa Cruz T.P.S. No. II, on the South by the property lot No 1, on the East by a public road & on the West by the Arabian Sea, where the vendors have built a pucca sea wall.

Four further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Mr. N. D. Seervai, at Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bungalows will be on view 3 days prior to the date of sale, between 3-0 and 6-0 P.M. whereas the plot can be viewed at any time.

BENNETT & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE

Auction Sale Tomorrow, Sunday, at 10-30 A.M. Property of B. Henderson, Esq., and others at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete household and office furniture. Austrian and other safe, Singer machine, Remington Standard typewriter, Steel almirah, dining, writing and dressing table, chairs, sideboard, showcase, Zoonda almirah, tables and teapoys, Chesterfield almirah, bed, Eng. Cabinet, gramophone, etc. T. 40213, EASTERN AUCTION CO.

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'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers—a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
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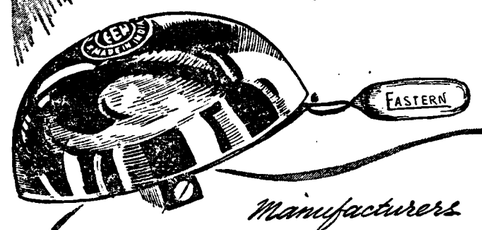
INDIAN EMPIRE EXHIBITION
BOMBAY *APRIL, 1946*

The Indian Industries have hailed the forthcoming exhibition with great enthusiasm and have come forward to join the same in large numbers.

Stalls and pavilions are being rapidly reserved. All Industries will be represented.

To avoid disappointment book your stalls to-day. Rs. 200/- per 10'x10' stall fitted with light. Lasting 30 days. For reservation of stalls apply:

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Bombay. Or Ring-up 31291. Bombay.

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Centenary Of J. J. Hospital And G. M. College

Initial Start To City's Premier Medical Institutions Was Given By Munificence Of Jejeebhoy Family

(CONTRIBUTED)

The Centenary of the J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College, Bombay's two premier medical institutions, is being celebrated this week. A brief sketch of their origin and progress is given below.

The Grant Medical College is named after Sir Robert Grant, who took over the Governorship of Bombay in 1835. He was anxious from the commencement of his term of office to establish a medical school in the Presidency. He was instrumental in founding the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay. Early in 1837, his Government directed the attention of the Managing Committee of the Society to the subject of medical education for the people of the Presidency. At the same time, the condition of medical practice by Indian doctors in the Presidency was investigated and reports asked for from various collectorates.

As a result of this preliminary investigation, Sir Robert Grant drew up an able minute, which advocated the establishment of a medical school in Bombay and proposed the means by which it could be effected. In a post-script to the minute, the munificent offer just then made by Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for the establishment of a hospital for the relief of the sick poor of all denominations, was referred to as calculated to facilitate the arrangements for the proposed medical school. The minute was forwarded to Calcutta for the approval of Lord Auckland's Government, but before the news of the approval of the scheme reached Bombay Sir Robert Grant had passed away.

At a public meeting held in the Bombay Town Hall on 28th July, 1838, it was resolved that "a subscription list be immediately opened for the formation of a fund to be devoted to the public commemoration of Sir Robert Grant and that the Medical College so ably planned and so zealously advocated by him be established and bear his name." An influential Committee was formed for the purpose.

The Directors of the East India Company in England sanctioned the plan for a Medical College as had been proposed by Sir Robert Grant and authorised it being designated "The Grant Medical College". The fund subscribed in Bombay amounted to Rs. 44,800, to which the Court of Directors contributed an equal amount to defray the cost of the College building.

The foundation of the edifice was laid by the Bishop of Calcutta on the 30th March, 1843 and the building was completed in October, 1845. It was then made over to the first Principal of the College and Superintendent of the Hospital, Dr. Charles Morehead, M.D., who was also the first Professor of Medicine at the College and first Physician to the Hospital.

SCHEME OF HOSPITAL

The idea of building a hospital in Bombay was first mooted at an annual meeting of the Bombay Native Dispensary held on 16th March, 1838. Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy offered a sum of Rupees one lakh for a hospital on sound lines, provided the Government were to advance a similar sum.

CORRESPONDENCE ENSUED.

On 30th October, 1838, Government appointed a Committee consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir John Andry, the Bishop of Bombay, Lt.-Col. Dickinson, Mr. J. MacAdam, Dr. Charles Morehead and Mr. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to make the necessary arrangements for starting a Medical College and Hospital.

The opening ceremony of the J. J. Hospital was performed by Sir George Arthur, Governor of Bombay, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, other military and naval officers and notable European and Indian civilians, on 15th May, 1845, the first patients being admitted on 25th May, 1845.

The building of the Grant Medical College was completed in October, 1845 and declared open at a ceremony held on 3rd November, 1845, "an institution designed to impart through a scientific system the benefits of medical instructions to the natives of Western India."

Subsequently in 1850, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and his sons contributed a sum of Rs. 30,000 towards the cost of a maternity ward—the present Parsi Ward of the J. J. Hospital.

In recognition of his princely gifts in the cause of the sick poor Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy received the unique honour of a Baronetcy from Queen Victoria.

The same spirit that animated Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was manifested by his family after his death, when they contributed Rs. 50 000 towards the extension of the original J. J. Hospital building by the addition of a porch and an upper storey in 1869.

Thanks to the munificence of other philanthropic citizens of Bombay, who have followed the noble example of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the founder-donor of the J. J. Hospital, other up-to-date hospitals, viz., the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, the Sir Byramji Jejeebhoy Hospital for Children, the Sir Sassoon David Hospital and the Elliappa Balram Pavilion, have been established in course of time, the old J. J. Hospital thus forming a shining nucleus of a brilliant group of modern and well-equipped institutions manned by a highly skilled and efficient staff, committed to the service of the poor sick not only of this great City and Province of ours but also from other parts of India and indeed even from the neighbouring countries Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, etc.

FIRST GRADUATES

The original diploma given by the Grant Medical College to its students qualifying as doctors after the final examinations was the G.G.M.C. (Graduate of Grant Medical College), the Bombay University not being in existence then.

The first 8 graduates of the College, who received their diplomas on 15th April, 1851, were Messrs. (1) Sebastian A. D'Carvalho, (2) Anunta Chandroba, (3) J. C. Lisbon, (4) Bhawoo Dajee, (5) Atmaram Pandurang, (6) Paul Francis Gomes, (7) Merwanjee Sorabjee and (8) Burjorjee Doradjee.

In due course, with the advent of the University and the affiliation of the College to the University, students were prepared for the degrees of L.M., L.M. & S., and M.B., B.S. in succession. The College, of course, prepares students to-day for post-graduate degrees and diplomas of the University also e.g., the M.D. M.S., D.O., D.P.H., etc., etc.

There are some 750 students on the College rolls to-day. The annual expenditure on the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Group of Hospitals during the last financial year i.e., 1944-45 was Rs. 2,86,772 and Rs. 15,22,171 respectively.

NO INDIAN PROFESSORS TILL 1893.

The Medical Staff of the J. J. Hospital, until towards the end of the last century, consisted of Government doctors practically all being officers of the Indian Medical Service. In 1893, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, M.D., as already stated, was appointed Honorary Physician being the first Indian to be attached to the senior staff of the hospital. From that time onwards the practice of appointing Indian doctors to the Staff as Honorary Medical Officers has continued to this day, but such appointments were few and far between and it was only after 1920 that the practice of appointing increasingly large numbers of Indian doctors as Honorary Medical Officers, more particularly since 1937, was established with the result that the J. J. Hospital, in common with the other large hospitals in the City, is to-day staffed by a large number of highly qualified and efficient honorary Medical Officers, who are rendering yeoman services to the suffering humanity, fully in accord with the best traditions of their great profession.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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OUT OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL THE DIRECTORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS AND RELATIVES HAVE AGREED TO SUBSCRIBE SHARES WORTH Rs. 5,00,000/- (Five Lacs).

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Messrs. BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE, LTD. 12, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. H. C. DAS & CO., R.A., (Incorporated Accountants) 1/1, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.

BANKERS:
The Comilla Union Bank Ltd., Calcutta.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. DUTT & SEN., "Temple Chambers" 6, Old Post Office St., Calcutta.
&
S. N. SEN, Esq., 9, Old Post Office St., Calcutta

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The Colliery has requisite Housing accommodations consisting of Director's Bungalow, Manager's Bungalow, Officer and Staff Quarters, Store Yards, Cooly lines, etc., and these are connected with Water Pipe lines. Besides, the Colliery has got a workshop and an extensive store yards of its own.

The present labour force of the Colliery is more than 600 heads and most of them are resident labourers Besides, a good number of Bustee labourers both skilled and unskilled living nearby are available as and when required. This relieves the company of the worries and expenses of recruiting labourers from distance.

The present entire raising of the Colliery is obtained from the Raising Contractors, appointed by the Company. The margin of difference between the prices stipulated with the Contractors and that of Controlled selling rates is lucrative and which leaves the Company a decent and sure profit.

IT SHOULD ALSO BE ADDED HERE THAT THE COLLIERY HAS BEEN SUPPLYING ITS COAL TO THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAYS CONSTANTLY AND REGULARLY.

Besides the good profit expected from the sale of Coal, the Company expects a very decent profit from the sale of soft coke and hard coke to be manufactured in the Company's own Cokeoven, situated on the Colliery as aforementioned.

THE COMPANY IS ALREADY IN NEGOTIATION FOR INCLUSION OF SOME MORE RUNNING COLLIERIES AND VALUABLE COAL PROPERTIES SO THAT THE COMPANY IS ABLE TO ADD FURTHER ASSETS AND ACCRUE MORE PROFITS BY ACQUIRING ITS RAISING CAPACITY OF AT LEAST TWENTY THOUSAND TONS OF COAL PER MONTH.

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Date.....1946

Gentlemen,

I/We send herewith the sum of Rs.....by Cheque/Cash or Postal M. O. being Application Money of Rs. 2/8/- per share and Re. 1/- as Admission Fee and thereby request you to allot me/us.....shares of Rs. 10/- each in the abovenamed Company. I/We agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me/us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Name in full (in block letters)

....

Signature of the Applicant. Occupation.....

..... Father's or Husband's Name.....

Witness .....

Address.....

N.B.:—THE COMPANY IS PREPARED TO CONSIDER VERY FAVOURABLY APPLICATIONS FOR SHARE SELLING AGENCY FROM RESPECTABLE PERSONS AND FIRMS.

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MA. 4638.—

CITY CHRISTIANS GO ALL OUT FOR ALBAN D'SOUZA

Congress-Minded Electorate Gives 80 Per Cent Majority To Mayor



The fair sex awaits instructions from the authorities as to where to register their votes for the Indian Christian Constituency of the Bombay Assembly at the St. Xavier's School polling station on Friday morning.

BOMBAY, Friday.

A significant feature of the voting in the election for the reserved Christian seat (Bombay City Constituency) in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, was that the Christian electorate had decidedly become Congress minded.

Out of the three candidates who are contesting this constituency namely Dr. Jos Alban D'Souza the Mayor of Bombay, Dr. J. A. Collaco, ex-Mayor of Bombay and a Sitting Member of the Assembly, and Mr. R. Athaide a young Goan Royist, Dr. Alban was leading with an eighty per cent majority at practically all the polling stations, out of the remaining twenty per cent barely one per cent voted for Athaide.

To-day being a holiday the more pious among the Christian voters began their programme by hearing Holy Mass at the different churches in the city. As they emerged from the Churches nearly two hours before the polling began, they were greeted outside by men and women volunteers working for the three candidates. Manifestos and other literature pertaining to the election were freely shoved into their hands.

After breakfast, eager to exercise their franchise, both men and women voters went to their respective booths and cast their votes without any undue fuss.

All the candidates had fleets of automobiles going up and down from the residences of voters in the various Wards to the booths and backs.

THE SUPPORTERS

Congress volunteers mustered strong at all the booths to lend a helping hand to workers in Dr. Alban's camp. Dr. Collaco had his own team of supporters which included a number of College boys and girls. Athaide's workers were mostly non-Christian supporters from the Radical Democratic Party, prominent among whom was Maniben Kara.

The total number of voters in the constituency is 21,276, for whom the polling stations are: the Cooperage, the Municipal playground opposite the Dongri Municipal School, St. Xavier's High School, Carnac Road, Modern High School at Sicca Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road; Antonio DeSouza High School, Byculla; R. M. Bhat High School, Poibavdi; Dr. Antonio DeSilva High School, Dadar.

A visit to these polling centres at noon showed that the majority of Bombay's Christian voters had consciously cast their votes in favour of Dr. Alban D'Souza who though an Independent candidate has the support of the Congress, like a candidate standing on a Congress ticket.

At almost all the polling stations workers in Mr. Athaide's booth were seen playing with the electoral roll books lying on the tables. Mr. Athaide may very likely forfeit his deposit.

In every Ward Dr. Alban D'Souza was leading and the secured the majority of votes, while Dr. Collaco was the second favourite. Mr. Athaide was nowhere and in every ward his booth was deserted more or less.

One may safely say that Dr. Alban will most likely top the list, defeating his other two rivals easily.

"A" WARD.

There are 3,040 voters in this Ward and the polling booth at Cooperage was used for the purpose. By 12 noon about 500 voters had registered their votes, the majority in favour of Dr. Alban D'Souza. Congress volunteers were working for Dr. Alban D'Souza and escorting the voters.

Mr. R. Athaide's booth looked quite deserted.

In the evening a last-minute look-in at Cooperage disclosed that out of a total of 3,000 voters only about 25 per cent had exercised their franchise during the day. The heat-wave from which Bombay is suffering had affected the voting in this area considerably. In the afternoon a general ensued between certain voters and the police-officers who charged one of them with having not signed the ballot-paper in the presence of the returning officer. The latter rejoined that so long as he did not put that ballot-paper in the ballot box it was not the look-out of the police-officers to question him. The said persons were later taken to the police-station.

"B" WARD

(Dongri Municipal School.)

"B" Ward is the smallest in size, for here there are only 1,156 Christian voters on the electoral roll. The voting was slow and insignificant and Dr. Alban D'Souza was leading. Dr. J. A. Collaco was getting some votes but Mr. R. V. Athaide had little support.

"C" WARD.

About 1,200 voters out of a total number of 3,600, registered their votes in the "C" Ward at the St. Xavier High School polling station till mid-day.

Towards afternoon voters started coming in large numbers and by the time the polling was closed about 2,500 registered their votes. In this ward opponents of Dr. D'Souza were working hard to secure more votes but most of the voters who came to register their votes were seen going in the booth of Dr. D'Souza. Dr. Collaco's booth was seen empty after 4-30 p.m. while Mr. Athaide's booth was practically deserted throughout the day.

Mrs. Collaco was canvassing for her husband at this polling station the whole day. Dr. D'Souza was also present in the evening.

As soon as the polling was closed and Dr. D'Souza came out of his booth he was greeted with 'Jai Hind' by a big crowd that had collected outside the polling station.

"D" WARD

In the "D" Ward the total number of voters is 1,698. Very little enthusiasm was witnessed at the Modern High School at Sicca Nagar, Vithalbhai Patel Road, where the polling station for this ward is situated. Only about 300 voters are reported to have registered their votes at this station till 12-30 p.m. and Dr. D'Souza was leading by a big majority. Dr. Collaco also received some support, but Mr. Athaide's booth was practically deserted.

Even in the afternoon there was not much enthusiasm at the polling station and very few voters turned up to register their votes. It is estimated that about 550 registered their votes at this station. Dr. D'Souza was leading.

"E" WARD.

In the "E" Ward the polling station for which is in the Antonio D'Souza High School at Byculla, out of a total of 6,000 voters, about 1,000 had registered their votes in favour of Dr. Alban D'Souza by noon, about 150 for Dr. Collaco and a few for Athaide.

Out of 6,000 voters in the "E" Ward nearly 2,500 had cast their votes by closing time. Dr. D'Souza is said to have received nearly 2,000 out of these.

"F" WARD

At the R. M. Bhat High School at Poibavdi which is the polling centre for the "F" Ward, out of a total of 2,723 voters Dr. Alban D'Souza secured 300 votes by mid-day. Dr. Collaco got about 50. Athaide's booth looked as if it was about to close down.

In the "F" Ward too Dr. D'Souza was supported by a ninety per cent majority.

"G" WARD.

The "G" Ward has on its rolls as many as 3,702 voters. The Ward has one polling booth at Antonio DeSilva High School (Dadar). There was a steady glow of voters since the commencement. The voting became somewhat brisk after 9-30 a.m. Dr. J. A. D'Souza appeared to be the favourite and the majority of the votes it could be seen went to him. It was obvious enough, that the other two candidates Dr. Collaco and Mr. Athaide got very poor support.

In the afternoon the polling became rather brisk and by the close of the day more than 1,500 had exercised their franchise. Dr. D'Souza paid a visit to this polling station at about twelve in the noon. He was cheerful, hearty, confident. He appeared to be faring very well.

GAG ON PRESS PERSISTS IN KASHMIR

The President Jammu and Kashmir Press Conference, Srinagar, Kashmir writes:—

In September last year the Kashmir Authorities issued orders directing publishers of three local papers two weeklies and one daily, to get all the matter approved by the District Magistrate before publication in their paper. Protests were raised all over the State against these orders but to no effect. For the last six months the precensorship of every word that goes into paper including advertisements is going on. The orders were issued by the Kashmir Authorities under Provisions of the Defence of Kashmir Rules when War had ended on all Fronts and censorship of news had ceased all over India. Recently the Working Committee of the Press Conference submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister demanding 'inter alia' the withdrawal of these orders. But so far he has not even acknowledged it. We consider it a great blow to the freedom of Press in the State. The Kashmir Government claims to be a progressive administration which allows full freedom of expression of views. This is a sample of that freedom.



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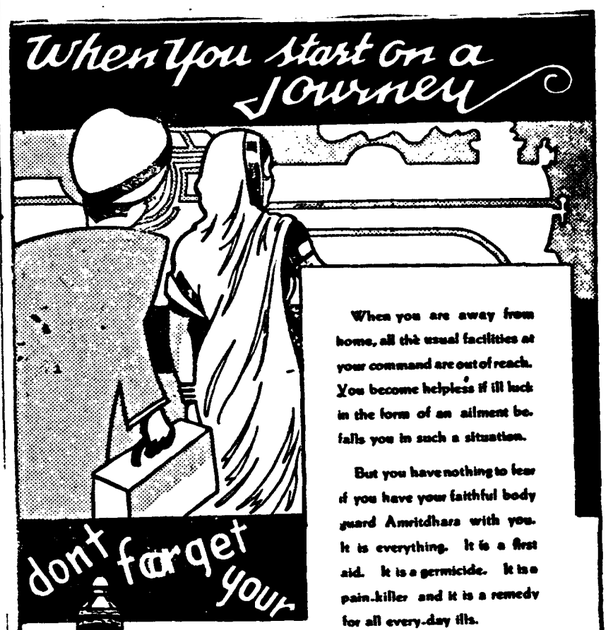
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FRENCH CONTINUE TO DISEMBARK IN HAIPHONG

Chinese Fortifying Principal Port Of Northern Indo-China

PARIS, March 14 (Reuter): Chinese troops are fortifying Haiphong, the principal port of northern Indo-China, as French troops disembark there, according to the Haiphong Correspondent of the French Press Agency. This action follows the shelling which occurred as French warships arrived to land troops.

The French continue to disembark, says the Agency, despite the great difficulty caused by the fact that they are unable to use docks in the Chinese zone. General Wang-Lee Commander of 138th Divisio of the 53rd Chinese Army, is quoted by the Agency a statement accusing the French of having fired first in the Haiphong incident.

General Wang claimed that he had no orders for evacuation of Chinese troops and said that the French battleship "Triomphant" opened fire and the Chinese shot back with anti-tank guns, bazookas and machine-guns.

French, he alleged, then bombarded coastal depots and Chinese property (An official French communique issued after the incident said that the French opened fire half an hour after the Chinese).

Meanwhile French authorities appear confident of a pacific outcome of the crisis, says the Agency Correspondent, adding that life inside Haiphong continues normal, although an explosion of Chinese munitions has devastated a large part of the quay.

General Le Clerc, Commander of the French Expeditionary Forces, has arrived in Haiphong for discussions with General Wang.

COCHIN-CHINA GETS STATUS OF FRENCH DEPTS.

Full Powers Conferred On New Government

PARIS, March 14 (Reuter): The French Constituent Assembly today passed a bill conferring the status of French Departments on four French Colonies, while the Ministry of Colonies announced a free constitution for Cochin China, the southernmost province of French Indo-China.

From next January the West Indian Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, the South American colony of French Guiana and the Island of Reunion, in the Indian Ocean, will be subject to the same laws as France herself. It has not yet been decided whether the new departments will be under Presidents or Governors General.

About 4,600,000 inhabitants of Cochin-China will have their own Government, Parliament, army and finances, on the lines already granted to the New Republic of Viet Nam and a communique from the French Ministry of Colonies stresses the French desire "to instal a regime of liberty in Cochin-China just as in all other countries of the Indo-Chinese Federation."

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

BY J. C. MAITRA

So Baroda is lucky again with the spin of the coin. Southern Punjab—like Bombay—has gone out of the Cricket Championship of India—not on account of a defeat on the field of play but because they tied with their opponents! Does it not seem ridiculous that a sporting engagement should be decided if the manner mentioned above? But what is the alternative to it? In the first instance, the time might have been extended so as to complete the first innings. If there was such a rule in existence, Baroda would never have tried to play out time. I think the Board of Control should lay it down that the first innings must be completed. In the latter event toss alone can decide, unless you go by the first innings result. Perhaps that would be a fairer method than the language of the coin. Of course these are rare instances. Still it would wiser to provide for them than leave the decision to chance.

M.C.C. PERMIT FOR 'PAT'

The Nawab of Pataudi has now been given permission by the M.C.C. to play for India in the Test matches against England. As he had already represented the latter country in the Tests against Australia, he was debanned by the rules to represent even his mother country. Now that the ban has been lifted, 'Pat' will naturally think of taking up the leadership in the International Contests. By the way, I am very glad to hear that Wazir has been presented with a purse of Rs. 29,000. What about C.C.I. doing something for him?

GHAUS MAHOMED WINS BUT——

Narindra Nath, the youngster from the Punjab, who won the Singles Championship of Western India recently at the Bombay Gymkhana, had the mortification of going down to Ghaus Mahomed, India's No. 1, at the C.C.I. final in straight sets. Ghaus was decidedly the better player on the day's play and fully deserved to avenge his previous defeat. It must, however, be freely admitted that Ghaus was not a patch on his old self. His panther-like activity on the Court is now an old dream. His shots also miss that vigour and speed which were a characteristic of his robust play. In the fight mentioned above there was very little life in it. Of course Narinder Nath was cowed down by the dominating personality of his redoubtable adversary and also by the importance of the occasion, especially in a new surrounding. With more experience he is sure to reach the top ere long.

AGA KHAN CUP TREATS

Our premier hockey tournament—the Aga Khan Cup—will commence at the Azad Maidan to-day. Despite the fact that mere 'rabbits' were excluded from the competition, there are as many as 45 entries, of which only 16 belong to Bombay. We have rarely seen such a large influx of up-country invaders, hailing from all parts of India. And they are all well-known too. So we may expect a grand treat of hockey during the next four weeks or so. In addition to Kamla Club of Cawnpore, the holders and Kalyanmal Mills from Indore, the runners-up, we shall have the opportunity of seeing such colourful teams as Brothers Club and Y. M. C. A. from Lahore, Occasionals, Khalsa and Independents from Delhi, Mohun Bagan from Calcutta, Manavadar, Bangalore Sporting, Spartans from Rawalpindi, Kirkee United and Kirkeeans.

INDIAN DANCE ACADEMY

Show By Shirin Vajifdar And Her Pupils

Miss Shirin Vajifdar the well-known exponent of classical Indian dancing, is appearing with some fifty of her pupils in an attractive programme of Indian dances at the Excelsior Theatre on Sunday (morning) March 17 at 10 A. M. she made her deout as a dancer about three years ago and since then she has established herself as a versatile dancer who is at home in the different styles of classical Indian dancing. She had the unique privilege of being invited on two occasions to the Government House by H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville to give a demonstration of her dancing before a gathering of distinguished guests.

This is the third year in succession that Shirin is presenting her pupils trained by her at the Indian Dance Academy which she started in 1942 and of which she is the directress since its inception. The show which is in aid of this Academy, consists of a number of classical dances which are artistically mounted and some colourful folk dances with their haunting rhythms and lilting melodies.

SITUATION NORMAL AT MULUND CAMP

BOMBAY, Friday.

Normal routine is being worked in all R.I.N. Establishments. At Mulund about 20 ratings have been reluctant to eat since Thursday morning but all others are taking their normal meals. All the ratings who were segregated in other camps yesterday as a result of complaints by some ratings of intimidation are eating normally, says a Press "communique" issued by the Flag Officer, Bombay, this evening at 6.

The "communique" continues: "The reports in a section of the Press to-day that some ratings on the H.M.I.S. 'Cheetah' refused duty, that guards have been increased and that ratings at Mulund have been sub-divided into batches of eight are totally untrue.

"There is a growing realisation within the Service that all alleged grievances are being most fully and impartially investigated and that nothing but harm can come to the Service and country from further acts of indiscipline".



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on family, love, profession etc. Lucky numbers days by Monthly details 1 year Rs. 5 Weekly Rs. 15 Five Answers Re 1, V. P As. 5 State sex, age and writing time. Hanuman Jothisha Ashramam Tiruttani S. India.

MATINEE MON., THURS. 1-45 P.M.
ASSOCIATED PICTURES'

AMEEREE

BARUA, RAMOLA, JAMUNA,
Daily 4-30, 7-15, 10 P.M.
Sun., Mon., Thurs. 1-45 p.m.
6TH WEEK OF GLORY
LAMINGTON

From TODAY!
JAYANT DESAI'S
STIRRING SOCIAL

Tadbir

Starring: SAIGAL
SURAIYA, MUBARAK, SALVI
Daily: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P.M.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Thurs. 1 P.M.
PLAZA TALKIES DADAR

3RD WEEK!

EDWARD
KALBADEVI

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
A powerful drama of Mirth & Merriment

MANORAMA
CHARLIE ISHWARLAL
LEELA CHITNIS

Sun. Morn. at 10 a.m.
"THE MUMMY'S TOMB"
Lon Chaney, Turhan Bay

4th THUNDERING WEEK
Daily 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Holi. Mat. 1 p.m.

HINDMATA
(Parel)
PRABHAT'S
CHAND
BEGUM PARA, PREM ADIB

REGAL Air-Cooled Daily at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.



Paramount presents
"Kitty"
starring
Paulette GODDARD
Ray MILLAND
A Mitchell Leisen PRODUCTION

Added Attraction
"BOOGY BOOGY"
In Technicolor
With Robert Benchley

Tomorrow At 10-30 a.m.
"KITTY"
At Evening Rates



VOTARY OF TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE!

—THE STORY OF A SATYAGRAHI WHO TRIUMPHED OVER THE MOST POWERFUL BRUTAL MAN ON EARTH

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE'S
BHAKTA PRALHAD

Direction
DHIRUBHAI DESAI

Starring: LEELA CHITNIS, ULLHAS, ANANT MARATHE, DIXIT, RAJKUMARI SHUKLA.

2nd
WEEK OF FULL HOUSES
A SELECT RELEASE

Daily: 4, 7, 10 Sun Mon. Thurs. 1 P.M.
NOVELTY

AZADHIND

Present
A NEW STAR
SHAHEDA
IN
'GULDASTA'
A story of Supreme Sacrifice
Directed by VITHAL BANKAR
For particulars apply to:
AZAD HIND PRODUCTIONS,
126, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.



THE TRIALS & TRIBULATIONS OF A COUPLE CAUGHT IN TODAY'S WHIRL!

PRESENTED GLORIOUSLY
in
NAVYUG'S Streamlined Hit
NAVYUG'S
DIN-RAAT

Starring: SNEHPRABHA PARESH, SULOCHANA
Directed by
SHOREY DAULTALVI

6TH WEEK OF CROWDS!
A 'PEERLESS' Release

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. Mon. Thurs. 1 p. m.
KRISHNA

It's one BIG LAUGH-RIOT
The King of Comedy CHARLIE at his BEST ---

Co-Stars
LEELA CHITNIS
Radha Rani
Zahur Raja

Director Producer
ZAHUR RAJA

Now in SECOND Week

GAZAL
TAJ
Talkies, Grant Road
Daily: 4, 7 and 10
Sun. Mon. Matinee at 1 p.m.

Screenplay-Dialogues— MUNSHI DIL
Songs— SHAMI RAMANAND
Music— LAL MOHAMED
Camera— DRONACHARYA
Sound— KAMALNATH SAVE
Art— SHEIKHLAL & D. M. PILLAI
Editing— N. U. MIRAJKER

A LUCKY Release
Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Sun., Mon. 1 p.m.
Reservation— 10 to 12, 4 to 6.

...AND NOW IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN

JAYANT DESAI
PRODUCTIONS POWERFUL LOVE LEGEND

Sohni-Mahiwal

Directed by— ISHWARLAL & RAVINDRA JAYAKER
Produced by JAYANT DESAI

NEW
WEST END

Starring:
ISHWARLAL, BEGUMPARA, MUBARAK, DIXIT, REVASHANKER, SYED AHMED, SHOBHA, NAFIS BEGUM, BIBIBAI, GHARPURE.



and then to the doors of all her suitors

The puffed-up Modern Girl kicked off the proposal of five ardent lovers, and when society raised its little finger against her character .....

WADIA MOVIETONE'S Sensational Social

SHARBATI ANKHEN

★ VANMALA ★ ISHWARLAL ★ HARISH

Directed by RAMACHANDRA THAKUR, M.A.,

NEXT SAT. MAR. 23rd

AT **MINERVA**

Daily: 4, 7 and 10. Sun.. Hol. 1 p.m.
Advance Booking From Mon.
Daily 10 to 12 noon.

THE GRANDEST FEAST OF MUSIC IN YEARS!



NATIONAL ART CENTRE
Presents
THE KING OF MELODY

PANKAJ MULLICK

FOR THE FIRST TIME **ON STAGE** (ACCOMPANIED BY HIS FAMOUS ORCHESTRA)

ADDED ATTRACTION:
Plans Open at the Theatre from Sat. 30th March

DANCES BY HEMAVATI with Krishna Kutty & Sushila

Special Royal Seats Rs. 54 (each)
Rates: (inc. tax) Rs. 26, 19, 12, 6-8, 5

Daily 2 shows: 6 & 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY 3-30 & 7 p. m.

FRIDAY, 5th April to Thursday 11th

EXCELSIOR



THEY SACRIFICED THEIR LOVE AT THE ALTAR OF MATRIMONY!

★

JAMUNA PRODUCTIONS' Musical Jewel

RATTAN

Direction M. SADIQ
Songs MADHOK
Music NAUSHAD

Starring: SWARNALATA, WASTI, KARANDIWAN.
Daily 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun., Mon., Thurs. at 1 p.m.

10th HOUSE FULL WEEK! A DIAMOND SELECT Release

IMPERIAL

A STORY FOR ALL WOMEN

ABOUT ONE WOMAN—BECAUSE OF TWO MEN!



Plans open 9-30 to 12-30 5 to 7 P.M.

Daily 4, 6-45 9-30 P.M.

Sun. Mon. Thurs. 1 P.M.

Bombay Release Thru' Dawlat Corporation

Starring: SHOBHANA SAMARTH KISHORE SAHU PAHARI SANYAL DAVID, MAYA BANNERJI K. C. DEY

2nd WEEK OF CROWDS

CAPITOL

Distributor: THE SCREENS

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Shud 14, 2002.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 11, 1365.
Parsi: Meher 14, 1315.
Sunrise 6-47 a.m., Sunset 6-49 p.m.
Hightide 11-23, 23-55.
Lowtide: 05-36, 17-25.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY SOUTH INDIA CLUB: To congratulate Dr. Sir Rm. Alagappa Chettiar, Kt., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, on the conferment of Knighthood on him, a reception will be held on Monday the 18th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Education Society's High School Hall, Matunga, when an address will be presented to him.

PUBLIC MEETING OF KANARANS: Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association and the Saraswat Mahila Samaj a public meeting of Kanarans will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the K. S. Association Hall, Talmaki Wadi, Tardeo, when Sjt. Shankarrao Gulwadi and Mrs. Sitabai Padbidri will speak on the Economic condition of Kanara.

BEST SCHEDULE STAFF UNION: As the dispute between the B.E.S.T. Co. Ltd., and its Scheduled Employees has now been referred for adjudication to the Hon. Mr. Justice Chagla, the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union called today (Saturday) has been cancelled.

IRANIANS SPORTS CLUB: Under the auspices of the Young Iranian Zoroastrian Association, the Iranian Sports Club will hold its 2nd Navroze Festival Sports today (Saturday) at Cooperage at 2-30 p.m. The Iranian Consul in Bombay, Mr. M. Bahadori will preside and Madame Bahadori will distribute the prizes.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Meeting of office-bearers and workers of Provincial and Local Branches, 4th Floor, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, today (Saturday).

GOVT. PEONS' & INFERIOR SERVANTS' UNION: Extraordinary general meeting at Jinnah Hall today (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION: Meeting of persons interested in Universal Primary Education today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the Hall of Social Service League, Servants of India Building, Sandhurst Road.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN: Adjourned annual meeting will be held today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at Association Premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum).

GAYAN UTTEJAK MANDAL: Indian musical programme by Shrimati Sundara Raghawaya at Alexandra School today (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSN: Lecture by Mr. P. K. Atre today (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in Wagle Memorial Hall, Kandewadi on "Marathi Sahitya Congresschi Sthapana."

PRESS AND PRINTING KAMGAR UNION: Meeting of press workers of the city at Elphinstone Circle (Garden) today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in support of the strikers of the Government Central press, Mr. K. N. Joglekar will preside.

YOUTH'S PARLIAMENT: Debate on "Federate or Perish" in Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, today (Saturday) at 6-45 p.m. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will preside.

M. GODREZ'S LECTURE: Mr. Padam Godrez will speak on "Astronomical Observation and Identifying the Stars", today (Saturday) at 7 p.m., at the J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, (Top Terrace).

MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: Monthly meeting of Managing Committee today (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m.

SHRI DUTT SANGEET VIDYALAYA: Annual gathering at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sjt. Govindrao Tembe presiding. Today (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Ram Marathe will give vocal music. Prize distribution on Sunday at 4 p.m. A variety entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and dances is also arranged.

FRIENDS' CLUB: Musical concert by Mr. V. D. Joglekar which was previously announced for 24th Feb. is now fixed for today (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at Brahman Sabha, Girgaum.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: Annual meeting of the guards tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at 46, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GAUDIYA MATH: The 459th Advent Anniversary of Sri Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu will be celebrated at the Gaudiya Math, Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road, on Sunday (March 17). The programme will be as follows: Samkirtan 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.; lecture in English 6-15 to 7-15 p.m.. Aratrikam 7-15 to 7-30 p.m.; lecture in Hindi 7-30 to 8-30 p.m.; Prasad 8-30 p.m. On Monday there will be distribution of 'prasad' to the poor at 10-30 a.m.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: Annual meeting on Sunday at 9 a.m. at Municipal Kannada School, 179 Bazargate Street, Fort.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM CENTRE: Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan's election campaign meeting at the Recreation Ground near St. Michael's Church, Mahim Causeway, at 9 p.m. to-day.

IPTA'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Annual general meeting of the IPTA, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1946, from 10 a.m. onwards at the Deodhar School of Music, opp. Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge.

In order to allow a full and free discussion of all the items and in order to lay down the policy for the future, this meeting has been fixed for the whole of Sunday, the 17th inst. divided into two sessions—one from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and the second from 3 p.m. onwards till business is completed.

All members are requested to attend this meeting and take part in discussions.

J. J. HOSPITAL CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Mile-Long Procession Marches Through City

BOMBAY, Friday.

There was a great jubilation when over a mile-long procession, in connection with the centenary celebration of the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical College, consisting of volunteer corps of various Institutions, students of the Medical College, representatives of public Institutions and Nurses and Doctors arrayed in front of the Grant Medical College this morning.

When the college clock struck the hour of 9, the first truck well arranged and beautifully decorated with a large big skeleton of a human being, with a cricket bat in its hand and a poster "103" not out left the Motubai Hospital gate followed by 24 other trucks, 50 cars and 8 Ambulances. '103' not out signified that the J. J. Hospital was started 103 years ago.

The procession starting from the J. J. Hospital wended its way through Umerkhadi, Mandvi, Bhendi Bazar, Null Bazar, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum Road, Princess Street, Crawford Market, Hornby Road and Mahatma Gandhi Road. At 1-30 p. m. the procession completed its march near the Army and Navy Stores.

At every stage, the members of the college and volunteers were given hearty cheers and received generous response of contributions. Group of mendicants went ahead of the procession with boxes in their hands asking for help.

There was also an arrangement of pictures in front of the Hospital compound of various branches of the Hospital.

Another Procession

After an interval of about three hours a second procession started at 4-30 p.m. from the J. J. Hospital.

The debt of gratitude that the citizens of Bombay owe to the honoured memory of the founders of the J. J. Hospital was evident by the spontaneous contributions prompted by the emotions of the hour as the trucks carrying the volunteers and the members of the procession wended their way, through Byculla Bridge, Parel Road, Dadar, Shivaji Park, Lower Parel, Prarthana Samaj and back to the J. J. Hospital.

All throughout the procession the services of the police were not needed either to maintain order or to regulate traffic. Streets and roads crammed with a vast and unceasing crowd re-echoed the strains of National songs. Though the volunteers had a day of hard and strenuous work under the burning sun, it was worth it.

INDIAN COLLIERIES, LTD.

Elsewhere is published an announcement of the Indian Collieries Ltd. The Company has purchased a running fully-mechanised colliery known as "North Colliery", in the Jharia Coal-fields, with raising of 7,000 tons per month at present and the management expects more raising when the colliery is further developed. This colliery has been regularly supplying coal to the Government and Railways. The company is already in negotiation for purchasing some more running collieries so that it may accrue more profit by raising at least 20,000 tons per month. In view of the country-wide efforts of wholesale developments of Industries and expansion of Railways the future of coal seems brighter.

EXHIBITION OF URDU BOOKS

Exhibition of Select Work in Urdu from the Osmania University Series at the Convocation Hall, University of Bombay to-day between 6 and 7 p.m., open to the Members of the Senate".

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY EXHIBITION SERIES

The exhibition of the Osmania University series in Urdu will be held on the 16th March (today) between 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Convocation Hall of the Bombay University. It will be open to the public.

TO-DAY'S RACES

FLYING HOME POSSESSES OUTSTANDING CHANCE

Filmindia And Bhishma Likely To Win In Respective Events

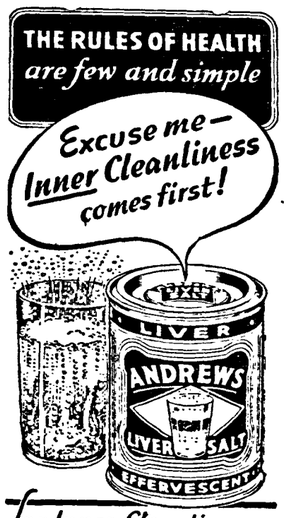
By Our Racing Correspondent

1st Race: 1 Sammy Brass, 2 Catch Me, 3 Menka.
2nd Race: 1 Blue Stocking, 2 Pan Patti, 3 Balkan.
3rd Race: 1 Aquiligia, 2 Pearl Mahal, 3 President.
4th Race: 1 Filmindia, 2 Hurricane, 3 The Judge.
5th Race: 1 Flying Home if absent Rentenmark, 2 Paragon, 3 Repartee.
6th Race: 1 Flying Home if absent Kamal Prabha, 2 Windsore Pie, 3 Malakeh.
7th Race: His Master's Voice, 2 Manjri Brocade, 3 Beau Nash.
8th Race: 1 Competitor, 2 Mahbub Qays, 3 Jassir.
9th Race: 1 Bhishma, 2 Super Charge, 3 Push On.
Dark Fukes: Ginger Girl and Pure Emerald.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

March 16. (Saturday).
BOMBAY—1

244 m. 1231 k.c./s 6.0 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 M D. Tendulkar. (Violin) 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Dilipkumar Dholakia. 9.30 K. G. Mazumdar. 12.0 Saturday at noon. 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 M Siddiq. 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Music. 2.0 You asked for it 4.20 Bahurupi. 5.0 M D Tendulkar (Violin) 5.15 "Madan Sanhar" 5.45 Topical Talk 5.55 Local. 6.0 Sher-Khwani 6.15 Panditrao Nagarkar. 6.30 News-(E) 6.40 News (H). 6.45 Kahe Narsainyo. 7.0 Prashna-Mala. 7.30 Shamabai. 8.0 Kritanek Namaskar. 8.10 Music. 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 For Universities. 9.0 News (H) 9.15 News (E) 9.30 B B C News. 9.40 Programme Parade. 9.45 "Pustakalayama Vanchanar." 10.0 Shamabai. 10-30 K. G. Mazumdar.



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ANDREWS
LIVER SALT
for Health

131

GRAND MUSIC RECITAL

by
KOKILAGANA ISHAIVANI



Sreemati M. S. SUBBULAKSHMI Voca.
Sangitha Ratna T. Chowdiah Violin
Kalpathi Ramanathan Mridangam
Alangudi Ramachandran Ghatam

On SUNDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1946
At Indian Gymkhana Grounds, King's Circle, Matunga (G.I.P.)
In aid of SRI THYAGABRAHMA MAHOTSAVA SABHA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS
Rates: Rs. 25, Rs. 10, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.
Patrons & Donors: Rs. 250 and Rs. 100.
Please book your seats in advance with H. Sivarama Krishnan, "Akila Kunj", Brahminwada, Matunga. 'Phone: 60945.

A PICTURE WORTH A NATION'S ATTENTION

GHULAMI

8th HOUSEFUL WEEK

MAJESTIC

4, 7 and 10 p.m. *RADIUM Release* MATINEE Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.

NEXT THURSDAY

RANA PRATAP RELIVES HIS INSPIRING LIFE
in
RANJIT'S
HISTORICAL CLASSIC

RAJPUTANI



Starring
VEENA
with JAIRAJ, BIPIN GUPTA & GULAM MOHMED
Director: ASPI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



FOR THE FIRST WEEK DAILY MATINEE 1 P.M.
OTHER SHOWS: 3-45, 6.30, 9.30 P.M.
PLANS FOR 1st WEEK SOLD OUT. 2nd WEEK PLANS OPEN ON MONDAY 18th: 10 to 12, 2 to 6 P.M.

Song Recording: CHANDRAKANT & PARMAR, Processing: S. N. SHIRODKAR Director of Natural History: Z. A. RAJ, Still Photographer: KIRTIWAN, Asst. Directors: K. DATE & CHANDRASHEKHAR, Asst. Editor: BABOO MARWAD, Asst. Cameraman: B. PRABHAKAR & G. BALKRISHNA

National Premiere To-day At 1 P. M. SWASTIK

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, March 15, (API): The following is the weather chart as recorded at 08.00 hours I.S.T. on 15-3-46: Ahmedabad 101 71 0 0 minus 0.3, Ahmednagar 99 67 0 0.4 minus 1.5, Baroda 103 61 0 0.3 nil, Belgaum 97 66 0 0.4 minus 1.7, Bhopal 95 60 0 0 minus 1.7, Bombay 99 76 0 0.4 minus 0.4, Delhi 88 60 0 0.4 minus 2.3, Gulbarga 100 70 0 1.4 minus 0.6, Hyderabad (Dn) 98 65 0 0.9 minus 1.5, Hyderabad (Sd) 99 64 0 0 minus 0.7, Karachi 91 67 0 0.1 minus 1.3, Mahableshwar 89 67 0 0 minus 2.2, Mangalore 91 77 0 3.8 plus 1.3, Marmagao 89 75 0 0.3 minus 1.2, Poona 100 63 0 0.2 minus 1.2, Rajkot 102 64 0 0 minus 0.6, Sholapur 101 68 0 0.1 minus 2.1, Simla 64 49 0 2.9 minus 5.8, Surat 107 72 0 0 minus 0.6.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Life is not made for doubts but convictions, and the man who has the courage of his convictions is the one who serves and elevates his country.

—Sir N. G. Chandavarkar

The Bombay Chronicle

CONGRESS AND FOOD CRISIS

The Congress Working Committee's resolution on the food crisis is both comprehensive and timely and deserves to be considered seriously by Government and public alike. Indeed, the resolution itself regards it as "essential that the policy of the Government and the people should be one at this time of crisis". For, "just as it is the duty of the public to co-operate in all helpful ways, so it is the primary duty of the Government to understand and fulfil the essential needs of the people". It is obvious that such co-operation will be full and effective only if "power vests in the people". It is, therefore, urgently necessary that the Government of India should at once be made fully representative of the people so that it can enlist the fullest possible co-operation of the Provincial Governments and the public in general.

The detailed suggestions in the resolution mainly emphasise the need for producing more food, for mere measures of control are bound to break down if there is no adequate supply of food. Such a supply is to be ensured through more production, larger imports and the prohibition of all exports of edibles. The resolution rightly urges that everyone who possesses any land "should in the shortest time grow such foodstuffs on it as he can" and that cultivable land lying waste should be speedily brought under the plough. Much as the people can do by themselves if they carefully organise the work, vastly more can be achieved if Government gives them adequate facilities. Where any land is not yet brought under cultivation it is obviously because it does not pay the owner in the existing circumstances. Government should make cultivation paying by providing all the necessary facilities at any cost so long as more food can be grown thereby. For instance, as the Congress resolution points out, "the State should sink deep wells and adopt other means of water supply wherever necessary" and demobilised and discharged personnel from the defence services including the I.N.A. should be utilised for increasing the production of foodstuffs. Indeed, speaking generally, the resolution rightly insists that, "it is the duty of the State to put all their available resources of man-power, technical skill and mechanical appliances, whether civil or military, for growing, preserving and transporting food to wherever necessary".

After framing a fairly detailed programme of work the Working Committee has advised all Congress Committees and Congressmen "to help in every way to give effect to the recommendations of this resolution". To take time by the forelock it would be best, we think, for Congress workers of each district to take the initiative, get into touch with the local authorities, the Collector in particular, and publish within a fortnight a detailed report of what can be done and needs to be done by the public and the local authorities. For the rest, public opinion should see to it that everyone who can does his bit in saving poor people from starvation.

The Inevitable

We hope our readers have read carefully the full report, cabled by our London Correspondent, of the meeting arranged last week in London by the India League and addressed by Lord Chorley, Mr. Sorensen and Mrs. Nichols on their experiences in India as members of the last Parliamentary Delegation. The views they expressed at the meeting and to the Government before it must have doubtless made a deep impression on the British public and must have made the Cabinet Mission, due to leave England on Monday next, determined to settle the Indian problem once for all. All the three speakers stated that they had returned from India "with only one conclusion", "unqualified and irrevocable" that India must become an independent sovereign nation this year, as early this year as possible. If that is not done, they said, there would undoubtedly be a great explosion of which recent events like the naval mutiny were symptomatic. They were not unmindful of the bogey raised by some about the possible disagreement among several sections of India. But, they said in effect: "It is for India to settle her differences, as we are settling our own differences here. In any case Britain must quit India". Mr. Sorensen stated in so many words: "I have come back with the conviction that our business in India now is, to use the well-known phrase, 'Quit India'. High British officials in India have come to the same conclusion. One of them said to me: 'In this country you either govern or get out and if you want to govern you have to govern with bayonets. But to-day our bayonets are broken'. As for our differences, which country is free from them? However, the elections show that our differences will be settled soon enough, more or less on the lines suggested by the Congress.

Potency Of Satyagraha

The potency of Satyagraha—in its genuine sense, not in the caricature of it which it becomes in the hands of those who do not, and some times will not, have the patience to try to understand its imulications in their entirety as an instrument for redressing real wrongs, political or otherwise, was again emphasised by Gandhiji before a memorable gathering of the citizens of Bombay, who by their exemplarily peaceful behaviour demonstrated the fact that the heart of the city's population is still sound. While he rightly deplored the recent ugly happenings in the city he showed that he was fully alive to the impatience of his countrymen to throw off the yoke of slavery which has been preventing them from living a natural and self-respecting life. He has asked them to be patient and wait to see if the British Mission that is coming over to India will prove true or false to its pledges and promises to this country. The weapon of Satyagraha, as he has always been assuring us, is of a kind that never rusts and never fails ultimately. Those who have faith in his matchless leadership would do well to abide by his counsel of patience and watchfulness. It will not take long for this country to put to a final test the "bona fides" of the spokesmen of the British Government.

Frankly Speaking

Irresponsible Suggestion

Says a London report: "The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, stated in the House of Commons to-day that the British Government had taken no decision to replace British troops in Persia nor any step to open negotiations with the Persian Government for the return of British troops. The British M.P., to whom occurred what he must have thought was a bright idea, could not have made a more irresponsible suggestion than one favouring the return of British troops to Iran. It can help no one. But, on the contrary, such a move, considering all the circumstances, will prove disastrous for Iran and internationally, too. We are glad the British Government do not favour it.

The Positive Need

Mr. Winston Churchill, according to an American report, was expected to reply to Generalissimo Stalin's counter-attack at a dinner last night. Meanwhile the world has been talking and commenting spiritedly on the "hard-hitting exchanges" between the two. A correspondent attributes to experienced observers in Moscow the view that such "straight talking" will clear the international air. Such open discussion by two such prominent personalities of things, which might otherwise have been subjected to long delay, will, they feel, in the long run be beneficial. We have always held that a frank and open discussion of international differences is extremely welcome. But to be constructively beneficial these debates should lead to something positive. The international air is being cleared. But for what? If the goal is restoration of understanding and friendship what is urgently needed now is a Big Four meeting. Long range exchanges are useful upto a point beyond which they become dangerous. That point has nearly been reached. Unfortunately, however, President Truman has just stated that there are no plans yet for a conference on the highest level.

A Sino-Soviet Agreement

According to the Chinese Vice-Minister of Operations, there were secret Sino-Russian negotiations in Manchuria last year, which yielded a specific agreement signed by the Soviet Marshal Malinovsky. Under it the Soviet command had agreed to disarm all non-Government troops in the north-east and to restore all railways, except the Changclum line, to the Chinese. Moreover, the Chinese Minister disclosed that by the agreement made on October 15, the Soviet agreed to evacuate Manchuria by three stages, first, from the coast to Mukden by November 20, second from Mukden to Harbin by November 25 and, third from Harbin to the Russian border by December 1. And this is the middle of March of the next year. One thing is clear. A full statement by the Soviet Government on the whole problem is more than overdue.

Welcome Denial

Latest reports from Washington indicate, if they are true, a surprising confusion in the American Capital itself regarding the situation in Iran. At a Press Conference President Truman is reported to have said that he had no official news of Russian troop movements in Iran, that all he knew of the matter was what he read in the newspapers. This would suggest that the two statements from the State Department were issued without his knowledge and that, in fact, he had no contact with his own Foreign Office. This is hardly possible. Meanwhile, the Soviet union has, through the Tass Agency and the Moscow Radio, declared that the U. S. State Department communique saying that Russian forces are moving towards the western frontiers of Iran and towards Teheran "does not correspond to reality". We welcome this denial for the sake of Iran and also of Turkey. But reports about events in territories under the Soviet Zones of influence, whetner corresponding to reality or not, are the result of Soviet policy itself in quarantining those areas against outsiders and the Press. In such circumstances all sorts of reports and suspicions are bound to arise. It doesn't allay them to allow a peep long after the event.

A Centenary Scheme

The Centenary celebrations of the Grant Medical College and the Sir Jamshetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital attached to it will be regarded with deep gratitude by the numberless patients and students benefited by them and with just pride by the city of Bombay. These institutions are among the best of their kind in the country. But the needs of the city and the rapid advance that is being made in the medical science have rightly induced the authorities to undertake on this occasion schemes of great expansion. It is proposed, for instance, to provide for a Convalescent Home and Infirmary Fund, a Poor Students Fund to give loans to poor deserving students, a Research Scholarship and Readership Fund and a Memorial Extension of the College Library. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 35 lakhs, which is doubtless a large sum but not beyond the philanthropy of the city. Sir John Colville, who inaugurated the celebrations, justly remarked: "The example set by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has, indeed, been nobly followed for I know of few cities where hospital and medical facilities for the poor and needy owe so much to private philanthropy as in Bombay, and I am glad to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the high sense of public service with which so many of Bombay's famous citizens have been imbued". Bombay's tradition of enlightened philanthropy should not be allowed to be a thing of the past.

"Attitudes And Latitudes"

By 'BIRBAL'

(The views expressed in this column are not always necessarily those of the Editor.—Editor "B. C.")

Who Looks To Imports?

There is going to be a famine—so we are assured. Food Delegations are rushing about, lawns and floral beds are being dug up, potatoes are being dehydrated to meet the situation. But here is one story which should give the Department some food for thought. An Indian when in U.S.A. had made friends with a Canadian who recently cabled to say that in view of the food situation in India he would like to make so many thousand tons of wheat-flour available and so whom should he contact? The Indian at this end immediately sent off two telegrams, one to the Bombay Government and one to the Food Department asking for instructions. The Bombay Government, of course, resigned in favour of the Centre by saying that they would be the competent authority. The Centre replied to say that they were very sorry but they had no arrangement for importing such foodstuffs and they could give no idea as to who did! 'Birbal' advised the Indian friend to cable to the Food Delegation direct but then they would say "since we are negotiating only with State Governments we are not competent to deal with private offers." Meantime the Canadian must be getting quite impatient with that flour on his hands and wondering whether the famine talk is real or a hoax.

Men As Gods

Reactions to the ceremony of last Sunday when some two hundred and fifty pounds of diamonds had the honour of weighing His Highness the Aga Khan, have been most interesting and varied. An American when asked said: "Oh it was alright I suppose—if you believe in that sort of a thing." Those Indians, who do not believe in such things exclaimed with feigned horror "Really! How can people like such exhibitionism"! Those who did agree, of course, said they had never seen anything more grand or beautiful. It is not known what the Highness himself felt about it—beyond being elated. But here is a story which does carry a point in Europe some one asked the Aga Khan "How is it in your country thousands of men and women worship you who are a mere man as they would God?" The reply was "When in my country the people can worship stones and trees then why not man?"

Meanwhile news comes from Shripur in Beguserai sub-division where there is a temple containing the image of Mahatma Gandhi. The idol has been installed according to orthodox Hindu rites and the worship of the deity has already started. Spinning and recitation from Gita written in Hindi by the Mahatma form part of the daily ritual in the 'temple.' 'Birbal' does not know if Gandhiji is aware of this and what view he takes of it. But if this news is correct it is certainly a fair warning of the shape of things to come. India is incorrigibly fond of mummyfying the form of whatever it loves and worshipping it. But the process inevitably also kills the true meaning or message of the man. It mummifies his thought and contribution also into a ritual which, though it survives by its mere observance, survives only in form. The context is completely killed. Without mincing words the danger is that while Mahatma Gandhi will be a gain to the world he will be a loss to India the moment he is cast into stone images. It will be the beginning of another cult—we already have one too many. Gandhiji alone can call a halt to this. He may not want to expand his belief in non-violence in the form of a science as he said in the "Harijan" but he can stop this nonsense of making of him a God and worshipping him.

Round The Corner

At the time of writing this it is not known what the decisions of the Working Committee will be this time but one thing is certain and that is that each one of them is expecting such big events to take place in the immediate future that it irritates them frightfully if one talks of anything—even a bazar brawl outside the "Content of world events." Hence the severe reprimands which have been administered to Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta or wherever there have been any demonstrations. Those people have failed to appreciate that freedom is round the corner and, therefore, this is not the time to raise issues or demonstrate or even discuss violence and non-violence. Take, for example, the R.I.N. Strike or Mutiny. The common man has been feeling delighted at the event and is amazed when the Congress leaders do not exhibit any elation. The common man says: "There you are. Just wait for the next struggle. The fighting forces will just walk over next time. What more do you want?" The leaders and potential defence ministers on the contrary say "Good Lord—You don't realise, there will not be another fight. World situation is such that India must get her freedom immediately. If she does she will need those armies and navies and the air force in fact—a running concern. Where will she be if by then the British Government liquidates these forces on the ground of indiscipline? The Navy is literally being liquidated. The men are being demobbed at the pace of 500 men per day. The ships of the complement of 40 men are being left with 15 and 14 men. The guns have already been removed from the boats. The cruisers that were coming from England to join the Indian Force have been cancelled. The instruments and equipment which were expected are not coming now. Even the control of the communication lines has been taken away from Indian hands and given to the R.N. So naturally when the talk of transfer of power comes in the Britishers will turn round and say—look how are you going to defend your shores? We will have to stay here to help you?" 'Birbal's' tip to the Defence Minister to be is not to worry. The moment he offers to take charge he can get back all the demobbed men. They will be glad to return on half the salary to serve for a Free India and a National Government.

Another headache for the Working Committee, and this is a very severe one, are the sections within the Congress—the Socialists in special. When the Congress talks of non-violence—they talk of violence, when the Congress asks for peace they ask for war and when the Congress does not desire to raise the issue of boycott of British goods because the only bait which it can offer is of an Indian market to British goods in exchange for political freedom—these sections or individuals talk of boycott of foreign goods. How and whether the High Command will deal with them is not known yet but if there is a split in the Congress it would be most unfortunate really as the Socialists have invariably shown a sincere desire to stay within the Congress and comply with its discipline. Meantime while the High Command is making up its mind it is time the Socialists and other Left elements made up theirs and came out with a concrete policy. The country could then have a chance to decide between the two.

This India

"Mr. Aizal Khan, a Muslim Zamindar of Nanpara (U.P.) is probably the first applicant to seek Mr. M. A. Jinnah's permission to migrate from Hindustan and to request him to allot him a suitable site in Pakistan, preferably in the Punjab or the North-West Frontier Province.

In a letter to Mr. Jinnah dated February 12, Mr. Afzal Khan says: "I am a Muslim of respectable family. My forefathers are residing in Nanpara for the last 60 years. I am kastkar (zamindar) of 2,000 bighas owning a 'pacca' residential house. Learning through press that several zones of Pakistan having been created by you I shall request you to arrange for me 'kashtkari' and house either in the Punjab or Peshawar because I am a Pathan. Kindly direct Raja Nanpara to purchase all my property at a reasonable price so that I may quit this Quiristan and immediately leave for your Pakistan. "May I expect a favourable reply?"

"Furthermore enlighten me on the form of Government Pakistan will have—whether it will be run entirely on Islamic principles or any other line."

Mr. Afzal Khan has not yet received any reply from Mr. Jinnah.

Lucknow message.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Water Scarcity In Jogeshwari

The water famine prevailing for the last three years in Jogeshwari (east), to which a reference was made by me in your columns some time back is assuming serious proportions and can now be labelled a scandal. We are denied water even on the ground floor from 6 a.m. till 12 midnight i.e. over 19 hours of the day—tenants on the 1st floor being denied water for all the 24 hours—and this disgraceful state of affairs, which can be ascribed only to the inadvertance of the Salsette Water Administration, has gone so far with impunity. Various representations made to authorities have fallen on deaf ears and the situation far from improving continues to deteriorate steadily. The ensuing May, if the present acute conditions are portents of the future, will be an unprecendented one in the annals of the Salsette Water administration.

I consider it worth while to acquaint your readers with the astounding causes of the Jogeshwari famine, where till 1943 the supply was twenty four hour's, at full pressure. The sub-line feeding water to this area has since 1943 been connected by an 8" pipe line to provide water to the military camps at Malad, a suburb, two and a half miles from Jogeshwari. It was a mistake of no mean magnitude to connect to a sub-line an off shoot as big as the sub-line itself, especially when it was known that the extension provided would result in a heavy military draw off. Secondly, the fact that the extension provided runs under ground at a level much below the entire area to which the original sub-line feeds with the consequence that the entire flow is diverted along the 8" military pipe line, is again a grave inexplicable error. What devastating results this utter lack of foresight on the part of the administration, has produced the people who have suffered only know. It is a pity that the Salsette water authorities consisting of engineers have failed to realise the consequences emerging from this foolhardy attempt. Even the elementary law of Physics that water flows from higher to lower levels was not understood by the department which is fully equipped with a technical staff. It is time therefore to disconnect forthwith at any cost the military Malad connection and leave the Jogeshwari sub-line unencumbered; the military connection may be connected to a main artery which, on account of its capacity will easily absorb the extra military draw off without disturbing the supply to these places.

I plead for an inquiry on the hardships inflicted upon thousands of Jogeshwari inhabitants by this man-made water famine, the principal perpetrator of which is the Deputy Engineer, Salsette Water Supply Andheri. It is high time that the water administration of the greater Bombay, especially of the Parle-Andheri area changed hands from the Salsette authorities to the Parle-Andheri Borough Municipality, which will be a more responsive body to the public opinion at least to ensure an elimination of such a scandal.

G. M. WAGLE.

Police Staff's Right To Vote

A force 150 strong, consisting of Head Police office staff who were detailed for duty as polling officers at I T F Maidan, Dhobi Talao, went to the Esplanade Police station at 8 p m on the 11th to register their protest and complaint against the denial of voting right as no proper arrangements were made to register their votes by the presiding officer incharge of the booth, in spite of repeated reminders.

Mr. Parker and 9 other seniors among the staff narrated the facts to Mr. Tawde, who refused to register the complaint on the grounds that the Office-Superintendent had forbidden to register any complaint and that he was going to inform Mr. Butler about the incident. But the staff maintained it had nothing to do with the Office Superintendent as their very elementary right of voting was denied as the loyal citizens of Bombay and that to complain next day in the office might deprive them of their very rights and chance to vote. The Deputy Inspector, Mr. Gur, came to the scene and heard about all the events and ordered the station house officer on duty to register the complaint as he had nothing to do with the orders and directions of the Office Superintendent, after which the crowd melted away at 9-30 p. m. to their respective homes.

"SPECTATOR"

Elections And Turncoats

Students of practical politics will not have failed to perceive the sinister developments of communal politics in its hydra-headed form. In the Punjab, for instance, recent elections indicated that candidates fighting their election campaign on a distinct label have not scrupled after their success at the polls to become turncoats by kicking the ladder behind them. This sort of public conduct, chameleon-like in its complexion and texture, cannot be justified on any conceivable grounds or principles. Yet, this new trait is fast becoming part and parcel of the public life of a certain section of politicians. Political turncoats of this nature are sure to continue if healthy conventions are not scrupulously adhered to by elected representatives in a democratic legislature, who prove treacherous to the trust which the electorate reposed implicitly in them. Four Unionists in Punjab after their success at their polls have become Muslim Leaguers by throwing their Constituencies overboard within the twinkling of an eye by swearing and forswearing twice before the cock crows twice. And this is democratic Pakistan forsooth!

H. A. A.

Exports Of Food

Allegations made by the President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta that rice was exported from Calcutta do not seem to be without foundation.

Before me is a copy of the ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE SEABORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA FOR OCTOBER 1945, published by the Government of India. From the figures given in it of exports of "grain, pulse and flour" during the seven months of 1945,—April to October—it is clear that the value of total exports under that head amounts to Rs. 229 lakhs. This was all of Indian origin as exports of imported articles are shown separately.

"Grain, pulse and flour" worth Rs. 229 lakhs is not the usual quantity. Export value of the same commodities for the same period of 1944, as given by the Government publication was only Rs. 25 (twenty-five) lakhs. In other words, during the seven months of 1945, "grain, pulse and flour" worth Rs. 204 lakhs was exported over and above the past year's quantity.

But that is not all. Fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 365 lakhs were exported from India during the same period. Are we asked to grow more vegetables only to export them in such huge quantities while we are all starving here?

What has the Government of India say about these figures? Why were such quantities sent out of India when they were so badly needed here?

Similar story is likely to be repeated in case of cloth. The lists of imports and exports appearing in the columns of the daily papers amply prove that hundreds of bales of cotton piecegoods are daily sent for export while here we in India are suffering an acute shortage. Surely, some one must be responsible for these happenings. And Government of India cannot shirk their responsibility in the matter.

S. R. TIKEKAR.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Newsprint Cut From May

25 Per Cent Election Quota To Be Withdrawn

NEW DELHI March 15, (API): The present position of newsprint supplies has been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the Newsprint Advisory Committee. In view of the present shortage and the improbability of any improvement in the immediate future, it has been decided, says a Press Note, that the 25 per cent increase in quota allowed with effect from October 1, 1945 for the period of the elections, should be withdrawn with effect from May 1, 1946. If, however, the position should improve before this decision comes into effect, Government would be prepared to reconsider the matter.

In order to conserve the small stocks already in the country, it has been decided that journals and periodicals other than dailies should be induced to appear on printing paper produced in the country. A number of periodicals which were transferred to newsprint from printing paper from the middle of 1944 to ease the paper position will now be given the option of appearing on printing paper with their size and circulation undiminished. Other periodicals which have always been printed on newsprint will also be given the same option if they do not wish to be subjected to the reduction in size or circulation which will be inevitable when the 25 per cent extra ration is withdrawn. A circular letter will be issued to all periodicals other than dailies in this connection. The option will not apply to Sunday editions of dailies. Permission for periodicals other than dailies printing on ordinary printing paper will also normally be refused so long as the pressure on paper supply continues to be as heavy as at present.

Government have further decided that assistance should be given to a delegation representing Indian newspapers to proceed to the United Kingdom and Canada to further the efforts already being made by the Government of India to secure additional supplies of newsprint.

An announcement of the personnel of this delegation will be made shortly.

Two Killed And 27 Injured

Rifle-fire In Daring Bank Robbery At Amraoti

AMRAOTI, March 15, (A.P.I.): A wealthy Marwari Banker, Seth Mangilal and his chowkidar were killed and his brother Narayandas and 27 other persons were injured by rifle fire in a fight with about 100 dacoits who attempted to burgle the house of the banker at Dadhipendi village, one mile from Kurumry station, in Amraoti.

Early today the dacoits who were armed with rifles and spears raided the house of Seth Mangilal. An alarm was given and the inmates of the house and neighbours assembled to defend themselves against the dacoits who opened fire to hold the defenders at bay. In the struggle that followed the defenders sustained casualties as mentioned. Police aid was sought from Amraoti but before the police could arrive the dacoits decamped with cash and ornaments worth rupees two lakhs.

The civil surgeon visited the spot and ordered the removal of the injured persons to hospital.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND NEHRU REPORT

Dalal's Assurance To M. I. T. Alumni Association

The M.I.T. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) Alumni Association of India held their meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel, followed by a lunch, when Mr. T. M. Shah presided and Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal, the guest of honour, spoke on Industrial Planning and Development.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal assured the members of the Association that in regard to the Industrial Planning the Government of India were one with the report and recommendations of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In regard to the importation of machinery he said, it was easier to get from the U.S.A. than from the U.K. But whether they got it or not he advised to start manufacturing machinery in India and train students in this country rather than send them abroad. Mr N. R. Sarkar and his committee had recommended to the Government of India to open a number of institutions throughout the country though it might cost several crores of rupees.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa then advised the students, going abroad not to seek jobs after returning to India but try to become their own masters by establishing technical firms.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Recalling Soviet assurances of respect for Persia's independence, Mr. Bevin said that he clearly understood from M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, that Allied troops should be withdrawn from Persia by March 2.

—Commons Report.

* * *

"The world is going through the greatest revolution in history which began at the beginning of the twentieth century"—Field Marshal Smuts.

But there is no danger. The Field Marshal has already introduced quite an effective Bill about it in the Union Parliament.

* * *

"I am extremely sorry", said His Highness the Aga Khan, "that a 'modus operandi' has not been found for a direct understanding between the League and the Congress.

Why? What did Mr Jinnah say? Or was there no 'modus vivendi' found for a Jinnah-Aga Khan meeting?

* * *

According to the Aga Khan the self-determination clause in the Congress resolution would offer a possible line of Congress-League compromise.

No wonder, no 'modus operandi' could be found.

* * *

"A heat wave passed over Karachi, Sind and Baluchistan on Wednesday"—A.P.I.

We hope it didn't interfere with Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah's—er—routine bridge.

* * *

During budget discussions in the Sind Assembly, Sir Ghulam Husain, it is reported, emphatically repudiated the charge that the League Ministry was being run by the Secretaries.

We agree. The compliment should go in proportionate measure to Sir Francis Mudie and Sir Ghulam Husain.

* * *

At his Press Conference, President Truman said that he had no official news of Russian troop movements in Iran and that all he knew of the matter was what he read in the newspapers.

That is to say, the Chief Executive of the United States learnt about the statement issued by his State Department from the newspapers. Not a bad compliment to the Press.

* * *

The Kremlin's "Izvestia" has discovered that anti-Communist Iranians are "building their foreign policy on hopes of a cleavage between the Soviet Union and the other great powers."

We earnestly hope the Soviet Union will frustrate these hopes.

* * *

The Soviet Tass Agency states that the American communique that Soviet forces are moving towards the western frontiers of Iran and towards Teheran "does not correspond to reality."

All right. What does correspond to reality?

PLACE OF "RAM DHUN" IN NATURE CURE

Mahatma Stresses Self-Purification In Parting Message To Bombay

BOMBAY, Friday.

THE PLACE OF NATURE CURE IN THE INDIAN RURAL ECONOMY WAS STRESSED BY MAHATMA GANDHI IN THE COURSE OF A BRIEF SPEECH AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIS PRAYERS THIS EVENING.

Announcing that this was his parting speech, Gandhiji said that he had been told that on the previous day many people did not understand what he had said. He asked those present if they could follow Hindustani. On their assenting he congratulated them, and said that it was the good fortune of India that there were so many languages in it. These languages were not barbarous or something to be discarded. They were great languages; but in places like Bombay it was necessary for the people to know more than one language. Bombay's women folk had some knowledge of both Gujarati and Marathi merely by living together. But he wanted that they must make some special effort. They must learn their mother tongue; otherwise it would amount to treachery. They must also know Hindustani. Every man in whose heart burnt the flame of Indian freedom must know Hindustani. In places like Bombay it would be necessary to know a third language also.

"RAM NAM" AND NATURE CURE

Gandhiji said he was leaving Bombay the next day. Therefore he wanted to give them a parting message. He wanted to tell them about Nature Cure. He had written about that subject but had not done much work. Nature Cure was not like a doctor giving medicine in a bottle. It was really the natural way of keeping health and happiness. They might be surprised to hear him say so; all the same he would assert that "ram nam" was an item in Nature Cure. He had friends in every system of medicine. Ganesh Sastri Joshi, an Ayurvedic Physician, had told him that Ayurveda supported the idea of that "ram nam" acted like a tonic. "Ram Dhun" was for self-purification, for achieving spiritual strength.

SELF-PURIFICATION

For a long time he had been preaching that if all India learnt the doctrine of 'satyagraha' it would get freedom. He was so convinced of it that if the whole world opposed him he would still assert it. He was equally convinced that "ram nam" could help a man in ill-health. But it had its laws and its discipline. No one could gormandise, say "Ram, Ram" and blame him (Gandhiji) if he got stomach ache. "Ram Nam" had its proper uses. No man could utter. "Ram Nam" indulge in looting and hope to attain salvation. It was only for those who were prepared to observe proper discipline for the sake of self-purification.

Gandhiji explained that he had been practising Nature Cure even from the days when he was a barrister. But the realisation had come to him late in life that he could use it for work in the villages, for the service of the hungry millions.

Iran Mobilises To Defend Teheran To Last Man

RUSSIANS 23 MILES FROM PERSIAN CAPITAL

Entire Mid-East Nervous At Soviet Machinations

LONDON, March 15. (U. P. A.): Iran today mobilized its American-equipped army of 100,000 men for the last-ditch defence of Teheran as Russia's manoeuvres brought a wave of serious military and political unrest to the entire Middle East.

WILL FIGHT TO LAST MAN

TEHERAN, March 15 (APA): General Segedh Amir Ahmedi, Minister of War, said to-day: "Iranians are ready to fight to the last man", if the Russians move toward Teheran via Karadj where, he said, trainloads of troops and ammunition are arriving hourly.

The General said: "Iran has shown the world that she is a peaceful nation but if Russia commits an overt act not only every soldier but every boy and girl in the streets will try to defend their capital."

Ahmedi said the Russian garrison at Karadj had "increased fourfold," and added that the Russians were still occupying Semnan, Shahrud and Meshed, towns in north-east Iran where they had earlier announced that they had begun evacuation on March 2.

Ahmedi said that he had recalled to Teheran the armoured column which the Soviets had turned back to Garmsar when he considered it "hopeless for our forces to sit out there on the plains awaiting the pleasure of the Russians."

PERSIAN DESIRE FOR PEACE

Ahmedi repeated his earlier statement that the nation desired "only peace" and said the Shah "is trying his utmost to maintain friendly relations with the Russians, but at the same time he is pressing for immediate evacuation of Russian troops as agreed under the 1942 Treaty."

The Shah, said Ahmedi, had postponed a Nou Roz (New Year) holiday trip to Isfahan "because of the threatening crisis."

Reuter adds.—

The General was said to have declared after a conference with the Shah intended to bring the question of Russia and Persia before the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Organisation in New York.

MID-EAST NERVOUS

LONDON, March 15 (UPA): The Middle East seethed with political unrest to-day as Russian moves in Iran engendered the rumour that a sweeping new Soviet political offensive was under way.

The capitals of Turkey and Iraq buzzed with unconfirmed reports that Kurdish tribes in both countries were on the brink of revolt.

Responsible Iraqi quarters here reported that Baghdad is uneasy over Soviet operations in Iran, fearing that the establishment of a pro-Soviet Government in Teheran might foreshadow similar developments in oil-rich Iraq.

A Kurdish revolt at this time would split Iraq and Turkey.

Iranian Ambassador Taquizadeh in a letter to "The Times" to-day said that "all that the Iranian peoples and Government are asking the Allies is to stand by the solemn pledges they have undertaken."

CENSURE AGAINST SIND MINISTRY

Congress Leader's Charge: Alleged Police Excesses

KARACHI, March 15. (A.P.I.): Prof. Ghansham Jethanand (Congress) moved at 3-45 p.m. to-day in the Sind Assembly sessions the motion expressing want of confidence in the Minister for Law and Order, Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur.

A point of order was raised by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Premier, that criticism of the Minister concerned should be confined to acts following formation of the present Ministry on Feb. 9. He agreed that he took it that the motion related to the entire Ministry.

The Speaker upheld the point of order and directed the speaker to refer to the acts of the present Ministry, but added that he would permit criticism of the doings of all the Ministers.

Moving the adjournment, Prof. Ghansham attacked the Ministry and said that the Home Minister "has hopelessly failed to preserve law and order in Sind" He pointed out certain police excesses. He also referred to the incidents in the harbour during the R.I.N. strike in the third week of February and added that the Sind Government had no business to hand over to the Military the area where civilians were residing.

Concluding, the Professor referred to the Idgah Maidan speeches alleged to have been delivered by the Premier and other Muslim League leaders inciting Muslims to take to violence.

The Premier denied the charge that he ever incited people to take to violence.

The debate had not concluded when the House adjourned till 11 a.m. to-morrow.

TWO KILLED IN CLASH

AMRITSAR, March 15. (A.P.I.): Two Hindus were fataly stabbed and nine Hindus and eight Muslims injured in a communal clash in Amritsar today. The trouble is stated to have arisen when some one from a procession of Hindus organised in celebration of the Holi festival is alleged to have thrown colour at Muslims who were celebrating the birthday of Syed Abdul Qadir Gilani, the widely respected Saint of Baghdad. The processionists are further alleged to have caused damage to the "Sabeel" for drinking water organised by the Muslim in memory of the saint In the ensuing clash axes, knives and brickbats are alleged to have been used. One Hindu was killed on the spot and another succumber to his injuries in the hispital

The District Magistrate has promulgated an order under Section 144. Cr. P. C. prohibiting public meetings and processions and the carrying of arms.

TOTAL HARTAL WOULD END RAJ IN A WEEK

Sardar Patel Commends Ahmedabad Example

TREMENDOUS OVATION GREETS SHAH NAWAZ

BOMBAY, Friday.

Shivaji Park, Dadar, was packed to capacity this evening at a reception organised by the B.P.C.C. to honour Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan of the I.N.A. Hundreds of organisations embracing commercial bodies, student bodies, factory workers and women's institutions associated themselves with the function. The distinguished guest was literally smothered by garlands, fillets and bouquets. He was also the recipient of a ring, wrist-watch, money-presents, and even books. A contingent of men from the R.I.A.F., some members of the R.I.N. and the Indian Army formed a guard of honour and the H.M.I.S. 'Talwar' also presented him with a garland.

After introducing the speaker, Sardar Patel said:

"If all normal business and activity throughout the length and breadth of India were to be suspended for just one week, the British will have to quit India in no time."

AHMEDABAD EXAMPLE

Sardar Patel cited the example of Ahmedabad during the 1942 movement. There, he said, for about three months, all normal activity had ceased, and there was not a single instance of violence, and not a shot was fired. Even the Municipality had to close down under these conditions, and the Government there had ceased to exist. If this kind of a general strike were to be undertaken on a countrywide scale, India would be free in no time.

The Sardar emphatically declared that so long as the country followed the Mahatma, there would be no deviation from the path of non-violence. The country would not be nearer the goal of freedom by looting, incendiarism and assaults on Europeans. The British to-day were so well armed that there was no meaning in launching an armed struggle against them. If any such attempt were made, it would amount to destroying all that had been built up by the Congress during the last 25 years.

"RESIST VIOLENCE"

This, however, did not mean that any one should be cowed down or subdued by violence. It was the duty of everyone to resist violence at all events. But one ought not to be foolish in doing so by resorting to sporadic violence, which would lead the country nowhere.

He added: "Now when the ship of freedom is nearing the shore, it would be utter infantilism to indulge in sporadic acts of violence. "If we have again to launch a struggle for freedom, it will be entirely based on non-violence."

Many people were asking Congress leaders as to what was the programme and policy of the Congress. But those who still did not know the policy and programme of the Congress, did not deserve to be in that organisation.

CHANGED INDIA

"The India of to-day is a changed India," continued Sardar Patel. "In modern India, Indians had flatly refused to open fire on their brother Indians, and the British have had to call British soldiers to do that. But the time is not far off, when the British will be powerless even to do this."

Referring to the Indian National Army, the Sardar drew a parallel between its activities and the movement launched in August, 1942. The I.N.A. outside India fought with weapons, while the Congress launched a movement on non-violence lines. But to the British it made no difference, and all those who participated in either struggle were incarcerated.

Concluding, he said, one supreme lesson which the I.N.A. had taught the people was that where the British did not interfere, Indians of all cates and creeds and religions did not think of their differences but were united for the freedom of the country.

HUMBLE SOLDIER OF NETAJI

Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan received ovation after ovation as he rose to speak. In a voice charged with emotion, he said in Hindustani: "I am overwhelmed with your love for me. I know well that I have no claims to all this affection and esteem. It is all due to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose under whom I was only an humble soldier."

Continuing, he said, that as a soldier it was his duty to obey orders. When he set foot on Indian soil, the instructions he had received from the Netaji were to march to Delhi. But with the Atom Bomb Japan collapsed. They of the Azad Hind Fouj had no alternative in the face of overwhelming odds. They surrendered.

But still, he added, the men of the Azad Hind Fouj had not forgotten the behest of their leader. They would still march to Delhi and the flag of an Independent India would flutter over the Imperial capital.

Major-General Shah Nawaz stated that in the existing circumstances India could be freed only by non-violence. More than others he knew the destructive power vested in the hands of the British. The violence of unarmed Indians could never avail against it for a moment.

It was with these thoughts in their minds that the men of the I.N.A. had placed themselves in the hands of the nation's leaders. As good and disciplined soldiers, they would obey orders and submit to the decisions imposed on them by the leaders.

It must be remembered, he said, that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had described the Indian National Congress as the "flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone."

BAHADUR SHAH PARALLEL

Harking back to the trial of Emperor Bahadur Shah in the Red Fort at Delhi in 1858, the speaker said that Bahadur Shah was convicted as there was no united voice of India demanding his release. But in the I.N.A. trials, all castes, all creeds and communities were united in their demands, and the hands of the Government were forced and the doors of the prison house opened to let the condemned men out. In the same way the demand of a united India asking the British to quit, would be irresistible.

The speaker made a poignant reference to the status of Indians abroad. He said that they were looked upon with the greatest contempt by freedom-loving people who said: "These men are themselves slaves, but still they help the British to enslave other countries."

In a final plea for unity, he said that unity was the supreme lesson taught by the I.N.A. The I.N.A. men fought side by side, and shared their joys and sorrows; they did not think as Hindus or Muslims or Sikhs, but as Indians.

D. F. KARAKA: Off My Chest

The paraphernalia of weighing the Aga Khan in diamonds at a time when the granaries of India are short of food, to the tune of 3,500,000 tons, is over.

While religious tolerance should be extended to every sect and community, there is a limit to the discomfort to which the rest of the civic population can be put on these occasions and a limit to the inconsistencies of administration which made this celebration possible.

As a result of this quite unnecessary ceremonial, bearing in mind the days in which we live, some 40,000 Ismaili Khojas arrived in this already overcrowded city. Their presence here implied that the railways were put to the additional strain resulting from their travelling to Bombay.

While the local food control authorities were curtailing the number of guests allowed to individuals at a party, the food supplies of this province had to bear the additional strain of having an almost continuous orgy of feasting in which the Ismailis indulged. Mountains of pillau were being cooked in the cauldrons while our representatives were begging food from the larders of Europe and America. The American custom of throwing a handful of rice at the newly-married bride and groom was represented as a waste of a starving man's meal by our spokesman in the United States.

Traffic everywhere was dislocated because of the crowds that gathered like children to see the fire-works at Chowpatty. Petrol was wasted because of the congestion of traffic and it took as much as an hour and a half to move from one part of the city to another.

For most of the time the Aga Khan lives away from his devout followers and for long periods at a stretch he does not appear to be concerned in what filth and poverty and squalor his people live.

While he issues statements to-day on the desirability of presenting a united front, the fact remains that the same Aga Khan, in 1905, led a deputation to Lord Minto urging for separate electorates for the Muslims. This deputation was the fountain-head of Hindu-Muslim disunity.

The late Maulana Mahomedali referred to the incident as a 'Command Performance".

While the Aga Khan's politics are his own personal affair, and while the religious faith the Khojas have in him is also not our concern, it must be impressed upon the civic authorities of this city that in the future religious tolerance must be limited by the needs and comforts of the rest of the city's population. There is no excuse for allowing 40,000 visitors to come to this city and upset its rationing of food, its housing and its normal life. Nor is there any excuse for the Ismailis, housed in the Parsi General Hospital at Cumballa Hill, to use the adjoining roads as open-air lavatories.

BRITAIN WILL NOT HANG OUT IN INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

centuries and no solution reached in hurry for the sake of a solution can have any chance of ultimate success.

BE PROUD OF BRITAIN'S RECORD!

Mr. Butler added: "That is not to say that we do not realise the urgency of trying to satisfy the expectation of the Indian people, India's war record and the standing of her statesmen, which many of us have experienced at first hand on many occasions, necessitate an early advance towards that goal of self-government to which we are all pledged.

"We trust that the Mission will go to India in a positive mood and in a positive state of mind.

"I do not doubt, looking at Sir Stafford Cripps, (Sir Stafford Cripps was sitting on the Front Bench), that that will be the case. They should go proud of Britain's record in India and proud of the fact that we have on repeated occasions made offers to India which were eloquent of our sincerity.

"Nothing could be more prejudicial to its success than if the members were to be victims of propaganda which says that Britain has not carried out her pledges.

BRITISH INTENTIONS

Offers such as Sir Stafford Cripps carried have been made from time to time and they have always foundered on the inability of the Indian peoples to come to an agreement between themselves, or on the refusal of this or that section in India of Indian opinion to agree to what was put forward. As a further earnest of our intentions it will, we hope, be helpful to have representatives of the British Cabinet in India at this important time."

Mr. Butler said the best summary of British intentions towards India was made in a speech by Mr. Amery, the former Secretary of State for India, on June 14 last dealing with the interim policy, in which he said that the offer of March 1942 stood in its entirety and that offer was based on two main principles—one, that no limit was set to India's freedom to decide for herself her own destiny as a member of the British Commonwealth or outside it and, two, that this could be achieved if there was a constitution to which the main elements in India's National Life were the consenting parties.

KING'S SPEECH

Mr. Butler continued: "This was brought together and epitomised in King's Speech at opening of the present Parliament which contained this passage: 'In accordance with the promise already made to my Indian peoples, my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders on Indian opinion early realisation of Full Self-Government in India.'

"We accept these principles of policy and trust that we may be told by the Government that the Mission will assist in establishing a machinery through which such policy can be achieved, namely, the setting up of a Constituent Body composed of representative Indians.

Anyone who understands and feels the tense atmosphere which prevails in India at the present time must realise the urgent need for finding a way out, a way along which the Indian people themselves are prepared to march forward. We cannot march for them but we can all march together.

NEED FOR RADICAL CHANGE

Mr. Butler added: "All concerned with the conduct of affairs in India are equally anxious that a move should be made whatever may be their particular arduous duty at the present time and in whatever services they may be functioning.

"I should like to make it clear that we are not only definitely pledged to accept any solution which commends itself to Indian opinion, but that it is emphatically in our own interest to bring about a radical improvement in the situation which is one of utmost gravity.

"The Ministers will, no doubt, also advise the Viceroy as to the best method of bringing into effect the interim policy prescribed on June 14, namely, reconstitution of the Viceroy's Council on a broad basis substituting representative Indian leaders for the present official members.

"It will be interesting to hear whether there is any further enlightenment we can receive on this matter.

A MAIN ISSUE

Mr. Butler added: "Will it be the case, for example, that the general lines of the statement on June 14 are still adhered to and, for example, that the Portfolio of External Affairs in this interim period will pass over in this matter.

"Anyone who has been dealing with the Indian problem for a long time must realise that the Mission will be brought sharply up against the main issue as to whether India is to be divided or not. The Mission will have ever before them, the Muslim claim that the only way in which Muslim culture, civilisation and security can be assured is by the establishment of Pakistan.

"This is not the occasion for an examination of the merits or demerits of such a plan, upon which opinion must be sharply divided on both sides.

"Whatever decision is reached, it cannot be out of place to state that the unification of India has been achieved over the last century and a half by long, patient, constructive statesmanship.

HOPEFUL AUGURY

Mr. Butler continued: "Whatever arrangement is made, it is to be hoped that any final solution will not be arrived at which is unmindful of the Indian need for some central nexus which will handle all questions of All-Indian importance.

"We have recently witnessed a hopeful augury for the future in the example given by the representatives of the main parties in their decision to co-operate in dealing with the central food problem and in the film which was brought forward this morning, definite power was sought to retain powers at the Centre to deal with this sort of vital problem which cannot be left to the units themselves alone.

"I am sure I shall be expressing the opinion of everyone in the House when I say how deeply we feel for India in facing the economic and social problems which beset her at the present time and which cannot but obstrude themselves on the attention of the British Ministers.

PROPOSED TREATY

Referring to the proposed treaty which may be eventually signed between the Constitution-Making Body and the British Government, Mr. Butler recalled the words of the Prime Minister on September 19 last that "we should not seek in that Treaty to provide for anything incompatible with the interest of India."

LATITUDE IN NEGOTIATIONS

Here I am speaking for all members of Parliament interested in this important matter.

"We realise that the Ministers must have a latitude in their negotiations. We trust, however, that they will remain in close contact with the Cabinet and that Cabinet responsibility will stretch over and overcome the distance which separates Ministers from Government at Home.

"We trust the Cabinet will keep Parliament fully informed so that when we come finally to consider Indian questions in the future we may have all profited by the initiative which Government has thought it right to undertake to deal with this most important affair." (Cheers).

PREMIER'S STATEMENT

Prime Minister Clement Attlee was the next speaker. Mr. Attlee said: "I think Mr. Butler for his very helpful, wise and constructive speech. He has done great service in Indian affairs for many years and he comes of a family that has given many most distinguished public servants.

"I think that the tone in which he addressed the House is just what is needed today at this critical stage in the relationship of these two countries, at a time of very high tension.

I find from our friends in this House who had been out to India and returned, from letters received from Indians and from Englishmen in India of all points of view, complete agreement on the fact that India is today in a state of great tension and that this is indeed a critical moment. I am quite sure that everyone in this House realises the difficulty of the task which the members of the Mission have undertaken in conjunction with the Viceroy and that no one will desire to say anything whatever that will make that task more difficult.

I entirely agree with Mr. Butler in saying that the Mission should go out in a positive mood. That, indeed, is the mood in which they are undertaking this Mission.

TIME FOR CLEAR ACTION

It is time emphatically for very definite and clear action. I do not intend to make a long speech. I do not think it would be wise to do so and in particular it would be most unhelpful to review the past. It is so easy to go back over the past and, in accordance with one's predilections, to apportion blame for past failures in long drawnout discussions on this extraordinarily difficult problem—the problem of development of India to a completely self-governing nation.

In the long period of the past, it is so easy to point out and say that at this stage or that stage opportunities were missed by faults on one side or the other.

DISCARDED SLOGANS

I have had very close connection with this problem for nearly twenty years and I say there have been faults on both sides, but this time, should look to the future rather than harp back to the past. Thus I would say: It is no good applying the formula of the past to the present position. The temperature of 1946 is not the temperature of 1920, 1930 or even 1942. The slogans of earlier days are discarded. Sometimes, words that seemed at that time to Indians to express the height of their aspirations are now set on one side and other words and ideas thrust forward.

Nothing increases the pace and movement of public opinion more than a great war. Everyone who had anything to do with this question in the early days between the war knows what effect the war of 1914-18 had on Indian aspirations and ideas. The tide that runs comparatively slowly in peace, in wartime becomes vastly accelerated, and especially directly afterwards, because that tide is to some extent banked up during war. I am quite certain that at the present time the tide of nationalism is running very fast in India and indeed all over Asia.

NATIONALISM SPREADS

One always has to remember that India is affected by what happens elsewhere in Asia. I remember when I was on the Simon Commission what effect the challenge that had been thrown out by Japan at that time had had on the Asiatic people; and the tide of nationalism that at one time seemed to be canalised among a comparatively small portion of the people of India, mainly a few of the educated classes, has tended to spread wider and wider.

I remember that in the Simon Commission report that, although there were great differences in expression of the nationalistic sentiment between what were called extremist and moderates and although in many instances there might be such stress of communal claims as may seem almost to exclude the conception of nationalism, yet we found that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Marattahs, politicians or civil servants—among all of them conception of nationalism had been growing stronger and stronger and today I think that the national idea has spread right through, not the least perhaps among some of those soldiers who had done such wonderful service in the war.

FREE HAND FOR MISSION

I would like to-day, therefore, not to stress so much the differences between the Indians, but let us all realise that whatever the difficulties and divisions may be, there is this underlying demand among all the Indian people.

Mr. Butler did not suggest that the Government should publish any exact Terms of Reference of the Mission. We have set out the general purposes and it is our intention that they should be given as free a hand as possible.

There will be matters undoubtedly on which it is necessary to refer back for Cabinet decision, but in our fluid position at the present time when we desire to get the utmost co-operation and goodwill between all leaders of Indian opinion it would be unwise to try and tie down those who are going out too rigidly.

The obvious reason for sending out the Cabinet Ministers is that you send out persons of responsibility who are able to take decisions. Of course, there must be an area in which there may have to be a reference back.

CHOICE IS INDIA'S

Mr. Butler had stressed the great part India had played in the war. "It is worth remembering", said Mr. Attlee, "that twice in twenty-five years India has played a great part in the defeat of tyranny. Therefore, is it any wonder that to-day she claims—a nation of four hundred million people that twice sent her sons to die for freedom—that she should herself have freedom to decide her own destiny (cheers).

My colleagues are going to India with the intention of using their utmost endeavours to help her to attain that freedom as speedily and fully as possible.

What form of Government is to replace the present regime is for India to decide, but our desire is to help her to set up forthwith a machinery for making that decision.

There you have met with the initial difficulties of getting that machinery set up but we are resolved that a machinery shall be set up and we seek the utmost co-operation of all Indian leaders to do so.

RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE

India herself must choose as to what will be her future situation and her position in the world. Unity may come through the United Nations or through the Commonwealth, but no great nation can stand alone by herself without sharing what is happening in the world. I hope that India may elect to remain within the British Commonwealth. I am certain that she will find great advantage in doing so, but if she does she must do it of her own free will, for the British Commonwealth and Empire is not bound together by chains of external compulsion. It is a free association of free people.

If on the other hand she elects for independence—and in our view she has a right to do so—it will be for us to help to make the transition as smooth and easy as possible".

Mr. Atlee continued: "We have united India and given her that sense of nationality which she largely lacked in the previous centuries and she has learnt from us principles of democracy and justice.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED

When Indians attack our rule they base their attack not on Indian principles, but on the basis of standards derived from Britain".

Mr. Attlee said he was impressed by an incident which occurred when he recently visited the United States. He was having dinner with a number of distinguished Americans and distinguished Indians and the talk turned on the way in which principles worked out in Britain were applied on the continent of America. It was pointed out that America had a great heritage from Britain, the Premier added.

"But my Indian friend said that Americans sometimes forgot that there was another great nation that had inherited those principles and that was India. We feel we have a duty, right and privilege, because we also bring to the world and work those principles that were evolved in Britain.

POSITION OF MINORITIES

I am well aware that when I speak of India I speak of a country containing congeries of races, religions and languages and I know well the difficulties thereby created, but these difficulties can only be overcome by Indians."

The Prime Minister went on: "We are mindful of the rights of the minorities and the minorities should be able to live free from fear. On the other hand, we cannot allow a minority to place their veto on the advance of a majority.

We cannot dictate how these difficulties shall be overcome. Our first duty is to get a machinery of decision set up and that is the main purpose of the Ministerial Mission and the Viceroy.

INTERIM GOVT.

"We want to see set up an Interim Government—one of the purposes of the Bill which has been discussed to-day—to give the Viceroy greater freedom in order that in the period which is to elapse while a constitution is being worked out, you may have a Government enjoying the greatest support in India.

"In many Indian States great advance has been made and there is a most interesting experiment in Travancore. Of course feelings in India with regard to nationalism cannot be confined by boundaries that separate the States from the Provinces.

"I am hoping that statesmen of Britain and of Princely India will be able to work out a solution of the problem of bringing together the various constituent parts and there again we must see that Indian States find their due place.

MINORITIES AND SERVICES

The Mission will certainly not neglect this point. But you cannot make Indians responsible for governing themselves and at the same time retain over here the responsibility for treatment of minorities and powers of intervention on their behalf

We are mindful too of the position of the Services and of the men who have done great service to India.

Take A Peep At

Parsistan

in the next

B. C. Weekly

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B. C. Weekly

March, 17



Russian Elections

Communist Party's Domination

(By Dr. Bool Chand, Professor Of Political Science, Benares Hindu Universiy)

Last month the citizens of Soviet Russia went to the polls to elect their representatives to the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet, the Central Legislature of U.S.S.R. The Soviet of the Union, which is the lower house of the Supreme Soviet, is composed of one deputy for each 300,000 of the population; and the Soviet of Nationalities is composed on the federal principle on the basis of 25 members from each Union Republic, 11 members from each autonomous Republic, 5 members from each autonomous region, and one member from each national district. Under the terms of the constitution adopted in 1936, both chambers are provided to be directly elected by the people, the right to elect and to be elected being given to all citizens irrespective of race or nationality, religion, standard of education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

HOLD OF COMMUNIST PARTY

The suffrage provisions in Russia had since the revolution of 1917 been in line with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only those had enjoyed the right of suffrage who were engaged in productive' or 'communal' work. Employers of hired labour, persons living on unearned incomes, tradesmen and middlemen, the clergy, former agents of the police, persons disfranchised by the courts, feeble-minded and morons, together with dependents over eighteen years of age of the groups enumerated, had no voting rights. In actual fact, the disfranchised part did not constitute even 3 per cent of the total adult population of the country in 1934. The liberalisation of suffrage requirements in the constitution of 1936, therefore, did not increase the size of the electorate to any large extent; it simply removed disqualifications previously attaching to those not engaged in productive or communal work. At the present time all citizens of either sex eighteen years of age or over enjoy the right of vote, and can be disqualified only on two grounds—insanity and court sentence.

The significant changes introduced in the electoral system in 1936 were the substitution of direct for indirect elections, equal for unequal representation, and secret ballot for open balloting by a show of hands. Through the system of indirect elections, in which the electorate chose only the members of village and city soviets and they together elected the district Soviets, the district Soviets in turn electing the regional Congress and all-Union Congress of Soviets, the Communist Party had been able to control the higher authorities, even when it desisted from attempting to exercise thorough control over the elections of village and city Soviets. Unequal representation conceded to the rural electors compared to the Communistically inclined urban electors had also favoured the Communist Party. So it was felt that the changes comprehended in the new Constitution would make for free elections and may possibly result in the return of large numbers of non-Communists to the Supreme Soviet. But the experience of three elections under the new arrangements bears out that the changes in the electoral system have in no way weakened the hold of the Communist Party over the Governmental machine of Soviet Russia.

The Communists will no doubt ascribe the reasons for this to ideological factors. As President Kalinin said in his message to his electors in the Leningrad district, there is a fundamental difference between the elections in a 'genuine democracy' like U.S.S.R. and elections in burgeois democratic countries where there are clashing antagonistic class interests. But the real reasons must be found elsewhere. In the new constitution the right to nominate candidates is granted to workers' organisations and societies, the Communist Party, Trade Union, Co-operatives, Youth Organisations and Cultural Societies. While the Communist Party does not monopolise the right to make nominations, it is nonetheless the only political organisation which is permitted to exist. This position has not been changed by the new constitution. it has rather been emphasised by two direct references in the constitution to the Party, in Art. 126 where the Party is spoken of as the organisation of "the most active and politically conscious citizens" and in Art. 141 where the Party has been given the right to nominate candidates,—thus giving the Party for the first time a constitutional status.

NO RIGHT OF ORGANIZATION

Among the basic rights of the citizen in Soviet Russia, there does not figure the unimpeded right of organisation. The Soviet State no doubt encourages the formation of voluntary societies, but such societies must be within the scope of the Soviet control. In the early days of the Bolshevik regime there was a fair opportunity for dissenters, such as the Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionists, to meet and to organise, but when the civil war broke out and many of the moderate socialists joined the armed forces of the opposition, the authorities felt justified in withdrawing this concession to opposition organisations and strictly regulating the right of organisation. Voluntary associations of citizens were permitted under a decree of February 6, 1928, only if they have a definite co-operative purpose and are in no way connected with material gain of the members or the satisfaction of their economic needs. The constitution of associations which operate throughout the territory of the Soviet Union must be confirmed by the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union, and similarly the articles of provincial and local organisations must be confirmed by the appropriate executive authorities or by the presidia of the city Soviets. Such non-party organisations have been conceded the right to nominate candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet, and they no doubt nominate their candidates; but the point does not need any labouring that the Communist Party exists as a central core in all these organisations. It alone has a powerful national organisation and has more or less effective control over the other nominating agencies in the country.

For the actual conduct of the elections, separate polling districts are provided for each one or two thousand electors in the cities, for each five hundred in the country, and even for each hundred in sparsely inhabited districts. Ballot papers bear the names of the candidates, and the elector is required to place his paper in a specially supplied envelope after crossing out the names he is not voting for. No candidate is allowed to stand for more than one constituency. If no candidate in a constituency secures an actual majority of votes cast, a second ballot is provided to be held confined to the two candidates heading the list. It may be added that the election procedure is by no means a mere sham, even if it may not involve a choice between candidates. A large percentage of the electorate goes to register its votes. In the recent elections over 101 million citizens voted, representing about 96 per cent of the total electorate; and of these 99.18 per cent cast their votes in favour of the nominated candidates of the Communist and non-party blocs.

HAMARA ★ SCREEN

BUMPER WEEK YIELDS FOUR NEW PICTURES

★

Tragedy

"SOHNI MAHIWAL"—STORY OF ILL-FATED LOVE

Jayant Desai's latest production, which was released, yesterday evening, at the NEW WEST END, is a screen romance that ends on a note of stark tragedy, depicting as it does the ill-starred love of a potter's daughter for a merchant from Bokhara. At the commencement of the film, the locale is the Punjab; the story then shifts to Gujarat where it reaches its harrowing climax.



Begum Para

ISHWARLAL and BEGUM PARA, the one a veteran, the other one of our most promising new stars, play the leading roles, supported by character-actor Mubarak and comedian Dixit.

This picture is the first directorial venture of Ishvarlal who has collaborated on this job with Ravindra Jayakar.

"Sohni Mahiwal" contains but two lyrics—a distinct departure from the usual run of semi-operatic films.

★

Satire

"SHARBATI ANKHEN"—SKIT ON ULTRA-FEMININISM

From the pen of Ramchandra Thakur comes the story of J. B. H. productions' latest social starring VANMALA and ISHWARLAL. It presents the modern girl with all her insistence on economic and social emancipation and her flouting of old-fashioned customs.

It is interesting to note that Vanmala dances in this picture, under the able direction of RAM NARAYAN MISRA, for long a partner of MENAKA.

No less than three song-writers have contributed their lyrics for this film. Pandit Indra, Balam and Tanvir Naqvi. The musical score was composed by Feroze Nizami.

The scenarist, Ramchandra Thakur, has himself directed this film for which Hilla Wadia has acted as her husband's associate-producer. "Sharbati Ankhen" will be released at the MINERVA this evening.

Sumati Gupte, Rajkumari Shukla, Anwari and Harish are to be found in featured roles.



Ishwarlal And Sumati Gupte



Jayashree

★

History

"RAJPUTANI"—A CHAPTER FROM THE PAST

Rana Pratap Singh is the central character of Ranjit's latest historical. We see him as a valiant fighter of freedom's battle, who, unaunted by hardship and dire want, finally overpowered the enemies of Mewad. This glorious chapter from Rajput history, is claimed to have been faithfully resurrected by director Aspi.

The cast of "Rajputani" contains a number of old favourites: Veena who plays the title role, Bipin Gupta who is in the part of the valiant Pratap Singh, and Jairaj to whose lot has fallen the characterization of Shakta Singh.

This Ranjit film will have its premiere at the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE on Thursday, March 21. Those who revel in the glory that was Ind, will look forward to this date.



Veena

★

Contemporary History

"DR. KOTNIS"—LOVER AND SERVANT OF HUMANITY

Shantaram's "Dr. Kotnis Ki Amar Kahani" is the story of one who did not return to his mother-land with the Congress Medical Mission which he accompanied to China out of his young heart's burning zeal to serve suffering humanity. In China, he married a native of our neighbouring country; but their happiness was abruptly brought to an end by his premature death. This moving story is from the pen of Ahmed Abbas.

SHANTARAM AND JAYASHREE, lovers in real life, play the same roles on the screen. Also in the cast are: Ullhas, Baburao Pendharkar, Protimadevi and Salvi. The dialogues and songs were composed by Dewan Sharar.

Dr. Basu, one of the members of the Mission, acted as technical adviser, while Mrs. Lucy Fang was Chinese adviser.

The premiere of this film will take place at the SWASTIK today.

Current Films

★

Novelty: 2nd Week

SAINTLY LEGEND

ANANT MARATHE of "Ramshastri" fame plays the name role in Shree Vishnu Cinetone's BHAKTA PRALHAD, which deals with the life of a saint famous in legend. LEELA CHITNIS enacts the role of a loving mother, for a change from her usual parts, while ULLHAS is the villain of the piece.

Dhirubhai Desai directed "Bhakta Pralhad" which has Dixit, Rajkumari Shukla and Baby Roshan in its supporting cast.

Taj Talkies: 2nd Week

RAJA COMEDY

GAZAL, the latest-screened venture of Raja Movietone, is reported as being a comedy that runs fast and supplies a fair quota of fun. It proves the versatility of ZAHUR RAJA as actor-producer director.

Radha Rani and Leela Chitnis are the chief feminine members of the cast. Here is a film for those who enjoy a laugh.

Capitol: 2nd Week

TRIANGULAR TANGLE

INSAAN is a story from the pen of the versatile Kishore Sahu, telling of the love of two friends for the same woman. One of them realizes that it is more blessed to give than to receive; so he effaces himself to ensure the happiness of the two he loves.

KISHORE SAHU, SHOBHANA SAMARTH and PAHARI SANYAL enact the chief roles. David and Maya Bannerji are also in the cast. The lyrics of "Insaan" were composed by Pandit Indra and set to music by Gyan Dutt.

Super: 18th Week

LONGEST-RUN PICTURE

Among current films, ZEENAT heads the list for the longest run. Directed by Shaukhat Hussain with understanding, this Eastern Picture glorifies the courage of a woman who faces ostracism and hardship before proving the paternity of her posthumous child.

NUR JEHAN plays the lead opposite Kiran Diwan. Shah Nawaz, Bibbo Yaqub, and Naseem Jr. lend the main stars support.

This picture has particular appeal for women.

COMPETITION FOR FILM FANS AND CRITICS

"The Indian Journalist", Madras, announces three cash prizes of Rs. 250 Rs. 150, and Rs. 100 to be awarded in order of merit, to the best critical reviews of Rajkamal Kalamandir's latest production, "Dr. Kotnis Ki Amar Kahani" scheduled to be released today (Saturday) at the Swastik Talkies, Bombay.

Typed manuscripts, not exceeding 2,000 words in English, covering the various aspects of production namely, story, dialogue, acting, sound, photography, music and direction, should reach the Editor, "Indian Journalist", 25 Bazrullah Saheb Road, Thyagaraja Nagar, Madras before April 15, 1946.

A panel of five judges, consisting of: The Editor, "Indian Journalist", (who will act as Secretary of the Panel). Mr. M. R. Masani, M. L. A. (Central), Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Stanley Jepson, and Mr. T. V. Parvate, will consider the manuscripts and announce the awards in the May issue of "The Indian Journalist".

RADIO SIGNALS RECEIVED FROM SUN

BY THOMAS R. HENRY, SCIENCE EDITOR NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Radio signals are being received from the Sun.

The great incandescent star itself is acting as a titanic transmitting station, sending messages across 93,000,000 miles of empty space in about eight minutes.

This Phenomenon has just been reported by G. C. Southworth, Electrical Engineer of the bell telephone Laboratories.

The messages are just continuous "Noise." further studies, however, may make it possible to interpret them so as to obtain a great deal of information about the Sun's outer surface, from which they are transmitted.

Although lacking the dramatic quality of echoed signals from the moon these Sun messages may be of even greater scientific importance because they give a new tool for study of the earth's outer atmosphere through which the must come.

They have been anticipated, theoretically for the last 50 years since Dr Samuel T. Langley, former secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and one of the inventors of the airplane, attempted to obtain a complete Solar Spectrum

Mathematicians can calculate theoretically the strength of radio impulses which should be sent out from the Sun's surface and also get through the various gas layers in the atmosphere. The signals received seem to fit the calculations. At the time of the report no variations had been recorded for different times of the day or different areas on the Sun's surface. It is reasonable to assume, however, that such variations exist and can be distinguished when there are finer methods of detection.

The Sun is altogether too distant to be mapped by radio-echo technique. It is almost 400 times as far away as the moon and about four times as distant as the nearest planet Venus.

PROF. DARUWALLA'S PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY

Prof. T. P. Daruwalla, (formerly of Calcutta), the famous physiculturist, is staging a Grand Physical Culture Show on Friday (22nd March) at the Sir C. J. Hall, at 5-45 p.m. Having lost his brother Mr. Bahadur, about 15 days back, it was expected that this show, so well advertised, would be given up. But all his friends and admirers have requested him to stage the show in his memory. So, the show will go on, and in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Bahadur a scheme for an annual body-beatiful competition will be inaugurated, and many young amateur Physical Culturists will be competing. Major Sohrab R. Bamji will preside and distribute prizes.



Gandhiji inspecting the irrigation system at the relief model of the Lloyd Dam, the Nira River and Nira Canals, during his recent visit to the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum at Poona.



Gandhiji views a sisal fibre exhibit. Behind him is hanging a large honey-comb, a typical exhibit in bee-keeping, at the Lord Reay Museum. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is standing by the side of Gandhiji.



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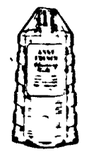
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SENATE GRANTS AFFILIATION TO ELEVEN NEW COLLEGES

BOMBAY, Friday: A special meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held this afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, when the question of granting affiliation to several new colleges and continuing affiliation for many others was considered.

The Senate granted affiliation to as many as eleven colleges to be newly started. Three colleges are to be started in Bombay, three in Poona, one in Surat, one in Sholapur, one in Petlad, one in Satara and one in Visnagar.

The colleges in Bombay include the Bharitiya Vidya Bhavan and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Matunga. The former has been patronising research in Sanskrit. The latter will now carry a new degree to be called the Bachelor of Textiles.

The colleges at Poona include one for girls to be started by the Maharashtra Girls Education Society and the B. J. Medical School which is to be converted into a medical college for the M.B.B.S. degree.

The application for affiliation of the B. J. Medical School at Ahmedabad was referred back to the Syndicate on account of the insufficiency of proper equipment.

Several motions calling for the extension of affiliation of colleges were passed. Permanent affiliation of the Sir Lallubhai Shah College at Ahmedabad was granted. The proposal to affiliate the Secondary Training College at Karachi was turned down by the Senate. The application for a college of engineering to be started at Poona was turned down.

On the motion of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri the Senate added a new statute to its handbook whereby every candidate in an election to the Senate would have to deposit with the Registrar a sum of Rs. 250. If the candidate is not elected the sum would be forfeited. The addition of this statute was found necessary in view of the fact that at the last election, of the 72 candidates who contested 45 did not secure more than 10 votes and 68 did not secure one-eighth of the quota, with the result that 67 transfers had to be made involving considerable waste of time, energy and money.

Mr. Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel of the Gujerat Vidyapeeth was assigned to the Arts Faculty.

CONGRESS PLAN TO MEET FOOD & CLOTH FAMINE

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment and the people should be one at this time of crisis. Hunger makes no distinction between high and low, Hindu and Muslim, or any other. But the real burden of suffering, however inevitably will fall on the poor. In the circumstances, the Working Committee would like to make its policy clear.

(1) "The first thing in these difficult times is for the people not to lose heart. Everyone should realise his personal duty and perform it to the best of his ability, believing that if everyone acted likewise, India will be able to surmount all difficulties with courage and confidence and be able to save thousands of poor lives.

Every villager and townsman should, therefore, do the best he can for his neighbour and for himself.

(2) Everyone who possesses any land should in the shortest time grow such foodstuffs on it as he can. Cultivable land lying waste should be speedily brought under the plough, and every facility should be given for this purpose by the State.

(3) After fulfilling his own minimum requirements from his produce, he should make the remainder available for others who may be in need

FOOD CROPS OVER MONEY CROPS

(4) Preference should be given to food crops over money crops wherever practicable.

(5) People should sink ordinary wells and dig tanks wherever there is scarcity of water, and all facilities for this purpose should be given by the State and local bodies

(6) It is the duty of the rich today to live simply and divert their energy and wealth towards productive and constructive activities for the relief of distress.

(7) Every effort should be made to secure supplies from abroad, but we should not feel helpless in any case. On the contrary, we must produce all we can in India and be prepared to face all emergencies with the resources available. It must be remembered that even the receipt of additional imports or the raising of additional crops will not serve the purpose in view, unless the supplies reach in time the starving places and are equitably distributed there.

(8) All food should be economically used and expenditure on occasions of marriages and other ceremonies must be avoided."

(9) Processes of canning and preservation of fruits should be encouraged and widely adopted, so that full use may be made of all available fruits and no part thereof may be wasted.

(10) It is the duty of the State to put all their available resources of man-power, technical skill and mechanical appliances, whether civil or military, for growing, preserving and transporting food to wherever necessary. All export of cereals, foodstuffs, oilseeds, oilcakes, groundnuts, oil and other edibles should be absolutely prohibited.

WORK FOR THE DE-MOBBED

(11) The State should sink deep wells and adopt other means of water supply wherever necessary. Demobilised and discharged personnel from the Defence Services, including the I.N.A. should be utilised for increasing the production of foodstuffs.

12. The Committee expects the nation to make all necessary sacrifices for relieving distress in the country and for making successful any reasonable schemes of rationing and procurement and any measures for checking hoarding, black-marketing and corruption that may have to be taken on hand.

13. It is clear that just as it is the duty of the public to co-operate in all helpful ways, it is the primary duty of the Government to understand and fulfil the essential needs of the people. Measures for meeting the serious situation cannot be fully successful and effective, unless power vests in the people.

14. So far as want of cloth is concerned, it is the duty of the State and the people alike to render every assistance to the villagers in order to enable them to produce by their own effort enough khadi in the villages. The State should provide facilities for cotton growing or cotton itself and instruments of production and instructors were necessary.

15. Congress Committees and Congressmen are advised to help in every way to give effect to the recommendations in this resolution."

IMPERIALISM MUST BE DISCARDED

The following is the text of the resolution dealing with the International Situation adopted by the Congress Working Committee:—

The Working Committee have noted with grave concern the growing tension in the international situation, resulting in open recrimination between the Great Powers and attempts on their part to secure or hold on to colonial areas and vantage points and create satellite States, which may lead to possible future conflicts. The war that has recently ended has, in spite of the professions made in the course of it, neither ended the imperialist domination of subject countries nor the era of power-politics. The old imperialism still continues and in addition new types of imperialism are growing. The recent U.N.O. Conference in London is startling evidence of the fact that instead of a new order of free and united nations evolving, there is disunity among the leading nations and a lack of freedom over vast areas. Oil is still the lure of imperial domination, and security and preservation of the so-called life-lines of empire or strategic outposts are made the excuse for expansion as well as retention of colonial areas. This continuation of the old and discredited policy which has led already to two disastrous World Wars, is likely to result in yet another war, on a more colossal and destructive scale.

It is evident that peace and freedom cannot grow out of these seeds of continuing conflict and war. Imperialist policy has to be discarded not only in the interests of subject nations but also to rid the world of the peril that might overwhelm humanity. It has thus become urgently necessary to end foreign domination over the countries of Asia and Africa, and for foreign armies to be withdrawn from all such countries, and notably from Indonesia, Manchuria, Indo-China, Iran and Egypt. India still remains the crux of the problem of Asian Freedom and on the independence of India depends the freedom of many countries and the peace of the world.

"BIG THREE" MUST QUIT IRAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

they will plunge again into disaster.

"There are many seeds of conflict and war, but certainly one of the principal ones is subjection of one country by another. If one great Power does this, another follows immediately for fear that the former may gain an advantage, and so the mad race goes on.

"The real solution of this problem must be preceded by a complete renunciation of imperialism and the domination of one country by another. Foreign armies should be withdrawn. Then the United Nations Organisation could consider how the world's resources could be utilized in an equitable manner for all countries concerned, for there should be no monopoly on something the world needs".

Pandit Nehru remarked that "the recent U.N.O. conference in London was a significant indication of the trend of events. It is the task of statesmanship to stop this deterioration, but this cannot be done just at the top.

BIG POWERS' HANDS NOT CLEAN

"The basic causes must be tackled. To-day, it is difficult for a great Power to criticize another, because its own hands are not clean, and it gets the obvious retort".

"Every country, in the final analysis, puts its own interests first in considering an international situation", Pandit Nehru said. "Obviously India will be attracted more to those countries which favour her own independence and progress.

INDIA FOR WORLD PEACE

"Her general policy is sure to be one of promoting world peace, preventing aggression anywhere and helping, in so far as is possible, in the attainment of freedom of the subject countries of Asia and Africa. She will try to maintain friendly relations with all countries and help in the evolution of a world order.

"More particularly, she will inevitably have closer contacts with her neighbour countries. The Indian ocean region depends for its defence greatly on India, which is strategically situated in the centre.

"Thus both South-east Asia and the Middle East defence arrangements will partly depend on India.

"It is difficult to say what the international position may be in the future, but the above considerations will generally govern Indian policy".

INDIAN ATTITUDE

On the question of whether an independent India would seek a military alliance with Britain or other countries, Pandit Nehru said:

"We want to be friendly with the three principal powers—America, Russia and England—but this can only be on the basis of complete freedom.

"We shall choose our own friends and cannot accept any imposition.

"It is impossible for me to say what military or other alliances a Free India may give approval of. Generally speaking, she would not like to entangle herself with other peoples feuds and imperialist rivalries".

In answer to a question about the future of India's armed forces and their possible size, Pandit Nehru said:

"Presumably India will maintain defence forces and obviously she will try to keep them as efficient as possible.

"The whole question of defence in future warfare is so much in a fluid state, owing to scientific developments, that it is difficult to prophesy about the future".

Indian Freedom Will Resolve Asiatic Tangle

Agreeing that "Indian independence is indispensable to the peace of the world", Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said to-day that in effect "India is the crux of the problem, not only of Asia and of colonial freedom, but also of many other world problems".

Pandit Nehru said that he had not so far received the letter from Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York, who has proposed a bill to permit Indians to immigrate into the United States and who said that Indian independence was indispensable to the peace of the world.

"But I entirely agree with what he has said in the letter as reported in the press", he told the Associated Press of America. "Obviously, Indian freedom affects immediately the countries of south-east Asia, of Western Asia and of Egypt. It has indirect and even more far-reaching results.

"Therefore I agree with Congressman Celler that any effective approach to world problems as a whole to-day must be preceded by a declaration of Indian Independence and the setting up of a Constituent Assembly with final authority to draw up a constitution of a free India.

"If this was done, not only would the situation in India, undergo a vast change, but the urgent problems arising in the middle East would be powerfully affected and would have to be viewed in a different context. It would strengthen enormously the forces who want to resist aggression anywhere".

Celler Warns U. S.

India Bound To Retaliate Against Discrimination

WASHINGTON, March 14. (U. P.A.): Representative Emanuel Celler of New York told the "United Press of America" to-day that India "was perfectly justified" in her trade reprisals against South Africa and suggested that the Indians take similar action against the U.S. if Congress failed to pass the Indian Immigration and Naturalization Bill.

Declaring that the U.S. has possibilities of great post-war trade with India, Celler believes that "Indians would be justified in slamming their trade door against us, unless we rip out of our statutes the obnoxious Indian exclusion laws".

PLIGHT OF INDIAN WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

Manufacturers Federation Demands Safeguards: Kailashpat Committee To Devise Plans For Joint Selling Organisation

The present plight of the Indian woollen industry and the crucial problems affecting it were discussed at the fifth annual meeting of the Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India on Friday. Sir Robert Menzies presided and among the prominent members who participated was Lala Kailashpat Singhania of J. K. Industries.

The Federation considered the various handicaps which retarded the development and progress of the woollen industry in India which was as yet in an infant state. It was generally agreed that unless Government came to its aid, the industry would be placed in a serious position. Among the immediate needs of the industry, it was pointed out that adequate facilities for substantial imports of 'merino' wool tops should be afforded. At present this particular quality of wool, it was alleged, was freezed by the British Wool Control Committee. Hence it was a British monopoly which adversely affected the 'worsted' woollen mills in this country.

The prices at which Indian woollens were released to the public came in for sharp criticisms. It was pointed out that while the manufacturers were allowed only 12 1/2 per cent over their basic costs, the Government which took over the entire production took as much as 33 per cent on an average on release of the goods for civilian consumption.

In this connection it was pointed out that there were no restrictions on the import of foreign woollen materials, as these could be imported under a general import license. This gave a free channel for the foreign material which could compete with the indigenous product. The Federation, it is understood, considered this position intolerable.

The Federation also suggested that the surplus profit which the Government had appropriated should now be released to aid the industry by instituting Indian Wool Textile Research.

In order to eliminate internal rivalries among manufacturers, the Federation discussed the feasibility of mutual co-operation in marketing their goods and appointed a committee with Lala Kailashpat Singhania as Chairman to devise ways and means of setting up a joint selling organisation as soon as the controls were lifted. Other members of the Committee are Messrs. W. R. Watt, A. Staynes, Maganbhai Patel, Jivandas Bhagwandas and Scott.

TRAVANCORE BAN ON CALICUT DAILY

TRIVANDRUM, March 14. (API): The Government of Travancore have prohibited the distribution or sale of the Daily newspaper 'Deshabhimani', published from Calicut, as they consider that many of the recent issues of the paper contain prejudicial reports as defined in the Defence of Travancore rules.

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Fleet Street Furious Over Churchill's 'Mischief'

Accuses Him Of Attempt To Bring About Another Conflagration

NEW YORK, MARCH 15. (REUTER): HIGH AMERICAN OFFICIALS HAVE DECIDED THAT THE SOVIET UNION'S ACTIVITIES IN PERSIA MUST BE BROUGHT AGAIN BEFORE THE U. N. O.'S SECURITY COUNCIL, A REPORT FROM WASHINGTON SAID TO-DAY.

A LEGAL METHOD OF APPROACH IF THE UNITED STATES IS TO INITIATE ACTION WOULD BE TO ASK FOR A REPORT OF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

"Another Russian Sensation"

LONDON, MARCH 15. (REUTER): BRITISH ANXIETY OVER PERSIA IS REFLECTED TO-DAY IN A HEAD LINE IN THE CONSERVATIVE "DAILY MAIL",—"ANOTHER RUSSIAN SENSATION", AN APPEAL BY THE EDITOR OF THE LABOUR (GOVERNMENT) "DAILY HERALD" TO MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER "HARSH WORDS" IN HIS SPEECH TO-NIGHT IN NEW YORK, AND IN EDITORIAL COMMENT IN MOST OF THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPERS.

Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express" reported from its Cairo correspondent that Kurdish tribes in north-west corner of Persia have proclaimed an "Autonomous Kurdish Republic" bordering on Azerbaijan, Turkey and Iran.

"Fearing that the revolt will spread, the Baghdad Government has sent reinforcements of six fresh battalions" the correspondent added.

Members of the new Kurdish "Government" he added, include Ghazi Mohamed, the Prime Minister, and Mullah Mustafa El Barzani, made Commander of 7,000 Persian and Iraq Kurdish riflemen

But like most other papers today, the Daily Express played up as its lead story the Tass (Soviet Government) News Agency denial of the United States State Department reports of Red Army move in Persia-News, the "Daily Mail" described as a "Russian Sensation".

FIDGETY FEELING

The Conservative "Daily Sketch's" city correspondent reported that fall in prices of consols and other British Government Securities "is a clear indication of the fidgety feeling aroused in the minds of investors and speculators by the Russian attitude".

Here are some extracts from today's comments. the "Daily Herald", in a front page-article signed by the Editor and appealing to Mr. Churchill to refrain from replying to Marshall Stalin tonight: "The effect of harsh words exchanged between them has been to heighten the tragic tension of Big Powers' relationships.

"Mr. Churchill began it. His speech was untimely and irresponsible. He should now keep silent.

"We urge a return to the solid basis on which collaboration of Great Powers is founded—to the principles of the United Nations' Charter and to the procedure of the UNO".

U. N. O. COUNCIL WITHOUT ERNEST BEVIN?

WASHINGTON, March 14. (Reuter): It was stated at the Soviet Embassy to-night that the Soviet Delegation will definitely arrive in time for the opening of th. U.N.O. Security Council meeting in New York on March 25.

M Nikolai Moliakoe, Second Secretary at the Embassy, said that M. Anderi Gromyko Soviet Ambassador to the United States now on his way from Moscow to New York by way of London, will probably lead the delegation.

He did not, however, entirely rule out the prospect of M. Andrei Vyshinsky Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs coming at the last moment.

Washington officials are still uncertain whether Mr Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, will attend.

RUSSIAN ACTIONS MORE BLATANT THAN THOSE OF PRE-WAR GERMANY

British Tory Press Reaction To Stalin's Comments: "Big Three" Meeting Should Not Be Another Munich

LONDON, March 14 (Reuter): Outspoken criticism of Stalin's comments on Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech is made in editorials in two conservative newspapers, the 'Daily Mail' and the 'Daily Sketch' in the late morning today.

The 'Daily Mail' says: "Marshal Stalin's personal abuse of Mr. Churchill last night will be deplored and regretted. This is not the language of statesmanship. Such words can only reflect upon the man who utters them.

"His statement on the present international crisis explains but cannot excuse the worldwide tension brought about by Russian power politics and aggression against her neighbours.

"Her conduct is alarmingly comparable to the events preceding the recent War. In Persia particularly, it is a deplorable throwback to the period of 1938-39.

Comparison between the situation of Czechoslovakia then and Persia now is inevitable. If there is a difference, it is that the pace has become faster", the "Daily Mail" continues.

"In some ways the actions of Russia are even more blatant than those of pre-war Germany. Hitler promised to observe the frontiers agreed at Munich, but six months later he marched into Bohemia and Moravia. Russia promised to withdraw her troops from Persia simultaneously with the British, but she has broken her word and has refused all explanations—unless Marshal Stalin's statement is to be so regarded.

OMINOUS PARALLEL

"There is a further ominous parallel. Hitler excused his violent deeds on grounds, of security—need to counter alleged 'encirclement' of Germany. Marshal Stalin to-day makes exactly the same plea for Russia.

"Who is likely to attack Russia? That country, like Germany from 1933 onward, threatens world peace at many points but is herself threatened by no one", the "Daily Mail" says.

"Her policy of expansion betrays lamentable indifference to the purpose of the UNO. If it continues, the UNO will be wrecked before its work has well begun.

"The present crisis can be peacefully settled only by the UNO, strengthened, if need be, by a closer understanding between Britain and America.

There is talk of another "Big Three" meeting. If such a conference were to halt Russia's imperialistic course, it would be invaluable. But if it were to become merely another Munich, our hopes of future peace would be diminished.

"The Anglo-American-Russian combination which defeated Hitler is surely not so bankrupt of statesmanship that it cannot also defeat its own mutual fears and suspicions."

The "Daily Sketch" says that the greatest skill of British diplomacy and all the moral pressure of the UNO is necessary to avoid another world upheaval and that unfortunately Marshal Stalin's attack on Mr. Churchill did nothing to ease the situation.

Marshal Stalin's retort is "unjust and violent in character, loses sight of the fact that abuse is no effective answer to the vital points raised in the Fulton speech, the "Daily Sketch" declares.

CHURCHILL-STALIN SPEECHES MAY CLEAR INTERNATIONAL AIR

Moscow Observers Believe That Such Open Discussion Will Prove Beneficial

MOSCOW, March 14. (Reuter): Experienced observers in Moscow believe that Mr. Winston Churchill's Fulton speech and Generalissimo Stalin's reply last night may help to clear the international air. Although the hard-hitting exchanges from these great war leaders have not touched specific issues, they have been the occasion for straight talking.

It is pointed out that publication here of the lengthy summary of Mr. Churchill's speech brought to the notice of the Soviet public for the first time some of the fears and misgivings current abroad, while Generalissimo Stalin's statement has given the world an exposition of the Soviet viewpoint. Such open discussion by two such prominent personalities of things, which might otherwise have been subjected to long delay will in the long run be beneficial, these observers feel.

"Neutral" diplomatic sources hope the exchange is one more move in the inevitably and expectedly difficult task of hammering out a post-war understanding between great powers governed by differing ideology. The Russian public undoubtedly regards Generalissimo Stalin's declarations as a masterly report to what for many of them is a surprising outburst by Mr. Churchill+the coup-de-grace of earlier blows delivered by the 'Pravada' editorial and the article in 'Izvestia.'

POLITICAL BANKRUPT.

'Moscow News', in a political review to-day condemning Mr. Churchill's Fulton speech, said Mr. Churchill was "frantically appealing to Uncle Sam in hopes that the latter would stretch out a hand in support of enfeebled British imperialism".

"Mr. Churchill is ready to sacrince the pride of the British lion to gain his objective", the paper said.

"Mr. Churchill has shown himself a political bankrupt, who has failed to grasp historical trends and a mouthpiece of blackest reaction".

NOT TO BE DISCUSSED IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 14. (Reuter): The motion in the name of 105 members of Parliament, describing Mr. Churchill's recent speech on a fraternal association between Britain and the United States, as "calculated to do injury to good relations between Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia" and as "inimical to the cause of world peace", is not to be discussed in the House of Commons.

When Mr. W. Warbey, Labour Member, asked when the Government would give time to debate the motion, Mr. Herbert Morrison Leader of the House, replied that it was not proposed to give it any time at all.

CHURCHILL EXPECTED TO REPLY

LONDON, March 14. (U.P.A.): Generalissimo Stalin's verbal denunciation of former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was today prominently displayed by the London, and according to latest reports, Churchill is expected to reply to Stalin's "war monger" charges at a New York dinner tomorrow night.

"Stalin's language is not a language of statesmanship", the Daily Mail said in an editorial, adding that "Stalin explains, but he cannot be excused for the tension brought about by Soviet power politics and aggression against her neighbours." The "Mail" however, conceded the Russian need for security but protested that it was not necessary for her security for Russia to "break treaties and to ignore solemn promises...."

The "London Times", meanwhile, said that Stalind's "denunciation of Churchill as a new Hitler....was absurd....There can be only one result of Stalin's "Pravda" interview —continued isolation of Russia and a resultant continuance of the international crisis."

"CHURCHILL—FIFTH COLUMNIST"

LONDON, March 15 (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill's Fulton speech was not only anti-Soviet but anti-British, declared Mr. R. Palme Dutt, Executive Member of the British Communist Party when he gave lecture in London tonight to mark the 62nd anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

"Mr. Churchill, representing the fifth column of Anglo-American high finance," he said "cannot help feeling alarmed at the growth of Communist parties. Today he attacks with fury Stalin, the Red Army and the Soviet Union. It was different when the Soviet were taking on three quarters of the enemy."

JOINT USE OF AIR BASES

U. S. And Britain To Conduct Secret Talks In Washington

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Reuter): Comprehensive talks between Britain and the United States on joint use of military and civil air bases in British and Commonwealth territory, are about to start in Washington under a strict veil of secrecy. The Combined Chiefs of Staffs Committee, with Field Marshal Maitland Wilson will head the British Delegation.

According to British officials, there is little question of the negotiations resulting in any yielding of British Commonwealth sovereignty.

Experts here, view the talks as the most important subject that the combined organisation has tackled since V. J. Day, laying the basis for continued, close military co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth.

The bases under discussion are understood to be 25 islands controlled by New Zealand and Britain in the Central Pacific, including Phoenix island. It is hoped that the question of the nearby Australian Mandates can be taken up shortly, while United States negotiations are believed to be planning similar talks regarding the rights in French and Dutch possessions.

LASKI'S TIP TO BRITISH CABINET MISSION

Optimistic About Mahatma And Nehru Sparing No Efforts At Arriving At Settlement

LONDON, MAR. 15 (REUTER): THOSE WHO TAKE PART IN THE FORTHCOMING CONSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AT NEW DELHI ARE CHARGED WITH THE FUTURE OF THE INDIAN MASSES AND HISTORY WILL NEVER FORGIVE THEM IF THEY ARE UNTRUE TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THAT TRUST, IS THE VIEW OF PROF. HAROLD LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY, CABLES FRASER WIGHTON, REUTERS' POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Prof Laski expressed this conviction in the course of an exclusive interview which he gave me before I left London, this week, to report the Cabinet Missions' visit to India.

"Every Englishmen", declared Prof. Laski seated at in his study at the London School of Economics, "realises the urgency of success in this vital experiment of the Cabinet Committee, which carries with it warmest good wishes of the people of Great Britain for a decisive and final settlement and for building a Free India which can work in fullest harmony with the British Government.

"I am convinced", declared the dark, studious, bespectacled Labour Chairman, "that my friends Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Nehru have no other end in view and that they will realise the need—upon the basis of recognition on our part that the future destiny of India is in its own hands—of making the great central issues vital, and not to haggle about minute points, so that the supreme end is pushed into the background."

Prof. Laski thought that even more important was that no minority interest however important, should be allowed to take up any attitude in which it sought, for the achievement of its whole programme, to break the purpose for which the Cabinet Committee had come to India before discussions actually began.

"This is the eleventh hour," asserted Prof. Laski earnestly "and at such a time it behoves Indians of every outlook and every creed to remember that the most urgent matter is preservation of the unity of India, which is the vital source of its strength."

Bargaining and manoeuvring, Prof. Laski considered, "instead of a direct march upon the central problem, would be not only betrayal of India but proof that Indians who take this view have no realisation of the magnitude of the issues at stake."

Prof. Laski said that the British Government, in sending Lord Pethick-Lawrence and his colleagues to India, had already taken a great step forward which demonstrated the depth of their anxiety to solve the Indian problem.

"To a gesture of this magnitude", observed Prof. Laski, "I hope with all my heart that Indians of every outlook will make a proportionate reply. This is one those historic moments upon which the fate of a great people bangs in the balance.

Prof. Laski, in concluding, summed up: "Our friends in India must fix their eyes not upon personal position or communal advantage but upon the well-being of 400 millions for whom life for so many generations has been hard and grim and insecure."

SECRET SINO-SOVIET TREATY COMES TO LIGHT

CHUNGKING, March 15. (Reuter): There are now perhaps 300 000 Communist Troops in Manchuria, General Liu Fei, Chinese Vice-Minister of Operations told the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang when he reported on secret Sino-Soviet negotiations in Manchuria last year.

He said that Marshal Rodian Malinovsky, the Soviet Commander in Manchuria signed an agreement under which the Soviet agreed to disarm all non-Government troops in the North-east and to restore all railways, except the Changchun line to the Chinese." "The agreement is still on paper only" General Liu Fei said.

He disclosed that by the agreement made on October 15, the Soviet agreed to evacuate Manchuria by three stages, first, from the coast to Mukden by November 20, second, from Mukden to Harbin by November 25, third, from Harbin to Russian border by November 1.

DEATH SENTENCE REDUCED

ALLAHABAD, March 15. (A.P.I): The sentences of death passed on two accused, Bajrang Singh and Babu Ram by the Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, in Cawnpore Station Bomb Case were reduced to transportation for life by the Chief Justice and Justice Allsop, delivering judgment today in an appeal filed before their Lordships.

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Now the war is over, MEN AND WOMEN OF THE SERVICES ARE IN NEED. Those who are being released must be suitably rehabilitated, and they must go back to conditions as good as those they have had in the services.

Those who have subscribed more heavily with the loss of limbs or health must be assured of continued care and attention.

Those who still continue to serve will require as much as ever the magnificent services of the Red Cross and the Services Canteens.

Now we must volunteer to insure their lives, as they did ours. The premiums will cost us hard cash and SELF SACRIFICE.

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CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, March 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed to-day being a Bank Holiday. There was utter absence of any kind of private business.

GOLD & SILVER

Forward trading remained again suspended to-day pending the decision of the case filed against the Bullion Exchange.

Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 149/8 and ready gold business was done at Rs. 93 while sovereigns were placed at Rs. 66. In the Mahajan Association silver tukdas after declining to Rs. 148/10 improved to Rs. 149/6 and steadied at Rs. 149/4.

In the afternoon there was further support and quotations hardened. Ready Silver improved to Rs. 151 and Spot Gold was quoted at Rs. 63/4 while Sovereigns were done at Rs. 66/2. The Mahajan Association market also was very steady and Silver tukdas were quoted at Rs. 150/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

The local cotton market after recording a drop of Rs. 5. Yesterday opened quiet, to-day at Rs. 469/8 for May delivery against expected opening at Rs. 470/8. There was further selling and May contract declined to Rs. 468/8. At this level there appeared scattered short covering and the market steadied at Rs 469/8 The general feeling is less optimistic and there is no desire to buy pending the settlement of monthly teji-mandi operations.

Thereafter there was renewed selling and May delivery declined to Rs. 467/8 out steadied at Rs. 468/4 on scattered support. Towards the close there was slightly improved demand and May was quoted at Rs. 470/4. The market closed at 2-30 p.m. as under:—

I C C March	.....	466	4 0
I C C May	.....	470	0 0
I C C July	.....	480	0 0
I C C Sept.	.....	486	0 0

KARACHI COTTON

KARACHI, March 14.

Cotton Ready Sind Desi 39/13, Sind NT 59/12 Four F 49/8, March 48/14, May 49/14, Ruled easier owing speculative selling and larger up-country arrivals. Spot business about 2,000 Bales. Arrivals 18,953. Gold fortnightly delivery 92/12.

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET

Good Demand For Linseed

Bombay, March 15.

The local produce market displayed Holiday feeling and no important business was reported. The British Food Ministry is buying linseed and in the local market Brown Bold linseed was quoted at Rs. 23/7.

It is reported that the ministry has cancelled all offers of £35 for groundnuts and local offices have settled contracts at Rs. 18/4.

Castorseed market exhibited firmer tendency and quotation was Rs. 20/6. It is reliably understood that in Gujarat, the markets at Patan and Harij are cornered by professional operator's and castorseeds are quoted at Rs. 7/9 in these markets.

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Billimora		Port Okha
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Bombay (Zaveri Bazar)	Kalol	Sidhpur
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Wall Street Quietens Fearing Lower Earnings And Dividend Cuts

Persistent Selling By Spot Firm In Cotton Market

NEW YORK, March 14, (Reuter)

Wall Street opened firm and active During the morning, prices registered advances ranging upto one point with the enthusiasm arising from the settlement of the general motors and general electric strikes outweighing the serious implications of the Soviet troop moves in Iran. Buying orders were reinstated, but caution still prevailed. Many quarters believe that an extension of the advancing trend might attract greater profit-taking, especially since the international situation at present shows no signs of improvement. Numerous earlier advances were reduced or wiped out on increased profit-taking reflecting the disturbed international situation on fears of lower earnings and dividend cuts because of wage increases. Automotives after a feeble rally attempt, retreated with the rest of the list and towards the close, declines of upto 2 points were in evidence. The session closed easy.

American Telephone 188-3/4 exdividend (191) Amerex Corpn 35 (35-1/4) Anaconda Copper 44-5/8 (45-1/4) Chase National 42 (42) Sinclair Oil 18-3/8 (18-1/8) Firestone Tyre 73-1/2 (73) General Electric 45-3/4 exdividend (45-5/8) General Motors 71-1/4 (72-3/4 Ingersol Rand 133 (131) International Nickel 35-5/8 (36-3/8) National City Bank 43-5/8 (44-1/8) New York Central Rail 26-3/8 (26-3/4) Socony Vacuum Corpn 15-3/8 (15-5/8) Texas Corpn 53-1/8 (54-1/2) Union Carbon 106-3/4 (105) U S. Smelting 68-3/4 (68) U. S. Steel 81 (81-1/4) Western Union Telegraph 37-1/4 (38-7/8).

DROP IN COTTON PRICES

New York cotton opened barely steady due to liquidation based on the overnight order by Mr. Bowles, the director of economic stabilisation to raise the margins. The international situation was also a disquieting factor. The slump in March reflected liquidation against 10 notices. Later in the morning the market was a quiet and narrow routine affair with the outcome of the controversial margins stifling trading. Meanwhile the farmbloc is continuing its activities to curb OPA powers. At midday the market ruled barely steady, March 12 lower, others 4 to 5 lower. The market eased on persistent selling by leading spot firms attributed to hedges against commodity credit corporation releases which found the trade even more indifferent. Otherwise there was no fresh news and the market was quiet.

The session closed barely steady.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago grains were irregular. Wheat displayed firmness with and exceptionally good weather over the winter wheat belt overshadowed by the tightness of cash and reports that France had purchased large quanties of flour March April shipment. On the other hand, rye oats declined, attributed to more liberal country offerings and easier cash rye prices.

May 1.83-1/2 bid (1.83_1/2 bid).
July 1.83-1/2 bid (1.83_1/2 bid).
September 1.83-1/2 (1.83_1/4 to 1.83-1/4.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 14.

March	26.95—20
May	26.63—08
May highest	26.72+01
May lowest	26.63—08
July	26.65—10
October	26.48—14
December	26.45—13
January	26.42—13
March	26.44—10
Middling Spot	27.23—08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 14.

March	25.50—15
May	25.50—14
July	26.65—11
October	26.50—12
December	26.46—12
Middling Spot	26.35—10

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL.
New York, March 14.

March	27.03
May	26.67
July	26.70

Cotton Futures Margin Fixed At 30 Dollars Per Bale In U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, March 14, (U.P.A.): Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles today ordered that cotton futures margins in all exchanges be increased to thirty dollars per bale as part of a sweeping move to curb speculation and to force clothing on to the market.

The effective date of the order, which was vigorously resisted both by the Exchanges and in Congress, will be announced later

Mr. Bowles directed the Office of Price Administration to fix a uniform margin of thirty dollars at the New York, New Orleans and Chicago Exchanges which had previously refused to take such action voluntarily.

MONEY CIRCULATION DROPS IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, March 14, (U.P.A): The Federal Reserve System today disclosed that money in circulation dropped eleven million dollars to twenty-seven billion and nine hundred and forty-six million while gold reserves remained unchanged at twenty billion and two hundred and thirty-two million dollars.

The ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined stood at 43.6 per cent against 43.7 per cent last week.

BILL TO PERMIT TREASURY SELL SELL

WASHINGTON, March 14, (U.P.A.): Senator Pat MacCarran of Nevada has introduced a bill to permit the Treasury to sell Government owened silver for manufacturing purposes at not less than dol. 1.03.432 per ounce.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, March 15.

Cocoanuts Raw 170, Dry 152/8, Cocoanut Oil 525 Copra Office 330, Dilpasand 355, Madras Nottam 360, Godgooda 400, Pepper Wynaad 400 Country 397/8, Dry Ginger Chernad 350, Ernad 325, Coffee Robusta 85.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 850 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

COTTON TENDERS.
BOMBAY, March 14.

	To-day. Bales.	Total. Bales.
March	6,100	9,400

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.
BOMBAY, March 14.

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
March	471	467	467/4
May	475/8	470/8	470/12
July	484/8	480	480/4
Sept.	490/8	485/12	486

Fire Sweeps American Ship

BUENOS AIRES, March 14, (U.P.A.): A fire today swept an American ship destroying 4,700 bales of cotton.

The vessel was scheduled to sail for France on Friday.

NEW BANKING BILL BEFORE ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 15 (A.P.I.): A new Banking Bill was introduced in the Central Assembly today by the Finance Member, Sir Archibald Rowlands, based on the earlier Bill of 1944 but modified in the light of opinions and criticisms received on it. The main feature of the new Bill is: A simple definition of banking with the object of limiting the scope of the legislation to institutions in which the funds are deposited primarily to ensure their safety and ready withdrawability.

Mikado Orders Post-Election Session Of Diet

New Constitution To Be Submitted To Jap Parliament In May

TOKYO, March 15, (Reuter): Emperor Hirohito yesterday ordered the Japanese Cabinet to submit to a special post-election session of the Diet (Parliament) in May, the new Japanese constitution which strips him of all his Governmental privileges. The elections are fixed for April 10.

High Government officials said the Cabinet was confident that the new constitution would be passed without amendment, but it would probably be late August or early September before it was enforced because an extraordinary session of the Diet would be necessary to amend or abolish about 100 of the existing laws which would become ineffective under the new regime.

MONETARY CONFERENCE FORGES AHEAD

Expects To Complete Its Work By Monday Next

WASHINGTON, March 14, (Reuter): The International Monetary Conference which has made rapid progress throughout the week in shaping into a working organisation the World Monetary Stabilisation Fund and the World Bank for reconstruction and development, expects to complete its work by next Monday, officials in Savannah told Reuter.

The Conference has still to appoint a president for the World Bank and a Managing Director for the Monetary Fund in connection with the Monetary Fund appointment, the name of Graham Towers, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of Canada is most frequently mentioned.

MINOR DISPUTE SETTLED

To-day, the British Delegation scored a victory in a dispute over the functions reallocated to Executive Directors, who will carry on the administration of the Fund and the Bank continuously. The British succeeded in blocking the United States proposal to insist on Executive Directorships being full-time appointments. British Delegates pointed out that such a proposal would keep away from Directorship many of the worlds best informed financial leaders and also prevent those appointed from keeping fully in touch with developments in their own countries.

The United States withdrew their proposal and the Committee decided that it should be left to each nation appointing each Executive Director whether he should devote his full time to the job or not.

NO COURAGE TO TAKE OATH ON QORAN

I. N. A. Accused Indicts Prosecution Witnesses

DELHI CANTT., March 14, (A. P. I.): "If I have committed any crime, it is only this that I love my country and for that purpose if need be, I am prepared to sacrifice my life" said Jem. Zaman Khan in his statement before the seventh I. N. A. Court Martial on Thursday.

"It is possible", added the accused, "that the British Government may treat this feeling as a crime, but I would care more for the judgment of my country and I am sure, that if there is any justice, it will be done to me and I will be acquitted of the false charge levelled against me. I am sure that on a proper and impartial scrutiny of this evidence this court will come to the one and only conclusion that the offences levelled against me are not proved and that I am not guilty. If after this submission there is judgment against me, then I will only say that I will wait judgment of that supreme judge from whom everyone gets justice"

Jem. Zaman Khan continuing said, "The prosecution witnesses who stated that I beat and cruely treated them to compel them to enlist in the I. N. A. are all liars. They are deposing against me out of spite and enmity and for gaining their personal ends. They hopelessly contradict themselves in material particulars. It is very easy now for these witnesses to come forward and depose against me particularly when they are basking in the sunshine of their patrons—I mean the Indian army personnel. Their story is exaggerated in the extreme and their evidence is not worth the paper on which it is written. They have not the courage to take oath on the Qoran. This is because they want to state falsehoods in an attempt to bring home offences against me which I never committed."

Concluding, the accused said, "I am a Pathan. My record of 19 years of service in the army is clean. I have served my masters throughout loyally and faithfully. It is a pity that British might is trying at this time to defame somehow or other, the Indian National Army and those who joined it, but I have full hope that the court will believe me when I say that the I. N. A. was purely a voluntary army and only those people were enlisted in this army who had taken an oath to serve their country"

GENERAL CHATTERJI REMOVED TO KABUL LINES.

NEW DELHI, March 14, (A. P. I.): It is learnt that Major-General A. C Chatterji, a member of the Azad Hind Government, who was brought to the Red Fort early this week, has been removed to the Kabul Lines Delhi Cantonment. Two more I. N. A. officers Col G. R. Nagar and Col. H. L. Chopra, have been brought to the Kabul Lines from Singapore and Bangkok respectively.

HAV. JESWANT SINGH AND NIMBU FOUND GUILTY.

DELHI CANTT., March 14, (A. P. I.): The Sixth I.N.A. Court Martial trying Hav. Jeswant Singh and sweeper Nimbu to-day called for records of the accused, thus indicating that they have been found guilty.

Central character of both the accused, said the prosecutor, was very good, and they had no previous conviction either by Court Martial or by criminal court. Have Jeswant Singh had 14 years and eight months service in the Army.

The Court closed for consideration of sentence.

MAJ.-GEN. BHONSLE & 4 OTHER I.N.A. OFFICERS TO BE TRIED

DELHI CANTT., March 14, (A. P. I.): It is learnt that five I.N.A. officers, Major-Gen Bhonsle, Col. C. J Stracy, Col. Kasliwal, Lt.-Col. Hasan and Second Lt Baksh will shortly be tried by Court Martial

Worth Street Expects Trade Improvement Next Week

NEW YORK, March 14, (U.P.A.): Fair sized quantities of textiles were allocated on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today.

It is hoped that this is a development preliminary to a general movement of supplies expected to commence next week.

Meanwhile, the goods sold represented February and March accumulations.



Cold and Cough • Chronic and acute Bronchitis • Pneumonia • Whooping Cough • Asthma and other Respiratory Diseases
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD. CALCUTTA: BOMBAY.
Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
LAMINGTON CHAMBERS
Lamington Road.
Bombay 4.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.
Estd. in Bombay in 1919.
HEAD OFFICE: Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay; Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay; Rajkot (Civil Station).
MANAGING AGENTS: THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD
LONDON AGENTS: WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL PAID UP	..... Rs.	39,90,000
RESERVE FUND	..... Rs.	15,25,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	..... Rs.	1,00,000
Deposits on 31-12-45 Over	..... Rs.	4,50,00,000

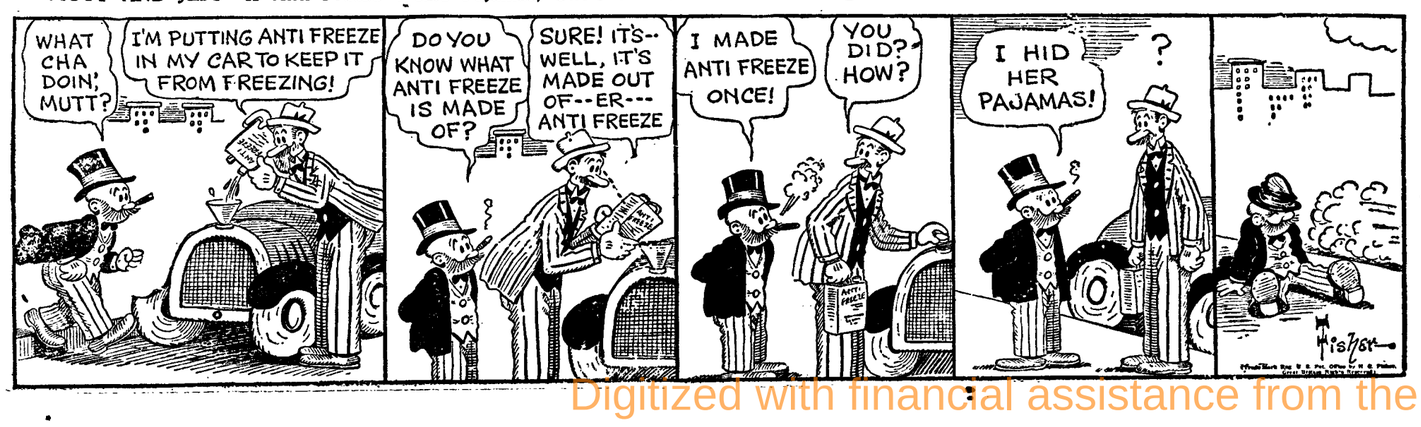
DIRECTORS:
M. S. Captain, Esq., (Chairman), Lachhmandas Harkhchanda Daga, Esq., K. R. P. Shroff, Esq., Vithaldas Kanji Esq., Sir B. N. Karanjia, Kt., Haridas Madhowdas, Esq and Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1/4 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rupees 2 lakhs.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1 1/4 per cent per annum, on minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 10,000. Withdrawals allowed once a week.
All kinds of Banking business transacted
A. J DOCTOR, Secretary.

How to brush your teeth
(No. 1 OF A SERIES. *Cut it out and keep it.*)
THE object of brushing your teeth is to keep the gums healthy and to remove microbe-breeding food particles. Brushing your teeth 'any old how' is not much use. Correct brushing is the best protection against decay.
SIX SECTIONS. *Without knowing it many people habitually forget to brush certain areas. Always brush your teeth section by section (as shown). Give each section 6 strokes before passing on to the next.*
INSIDE LOWER FRONT TEETH. *Never brush 'across' your teeth. Place brush inside mouth as shown. Use a brisk 'pull up' action. Include the gum in each 'upward' stroke. 6 times.*
OUTSIDE LOWER FRONT TEETH. *Place bristles on gum as shown. Twist the wrist and sweep bristles 'upwards' This way gums are massaged, food particles removed*
ALWAYS — Use an unwetted toothbrush. Clean your teeth last thing at night and after breakfast. Keep at least two toothbrushes — use them alternately. Visit your dentist regularly.
Government Controlled Prices:
RUPEES 1-3 AT PORTS, RUPEES 1-4 UP-COUNTRY
USE YOUR *Wisdom* BRAND WISELY
MADE IN ENGLAND BY ADDIS LIMITED, MAKERS OF THE FIRST TOOTHBRUSH IN 1780. DISTRIBUTORS: J. L. MORISON, SON AND JONES (INDIA) LTD. P.O. BOX NO. 238, BOMBAY AND BRANCHES.
MADE IN ENGLAND ADDIS NYLON


Your Family Needs This Handy First-Aid
ZAM-BUK Heals Cuts & Sores Like Magic
WHEN any member of your family gets a cut, bruise, burn, scald or similar injury, Zam-Buk is the ideal first-aid to use. All you have to do is smear the injured places thickly with this famous Ointment and bandage them up. The valuable herbal oils in Zam-Buk are easily absorbed into the tissues. Thus pain is soothed, swelling and redness reduced and any unpleasant discharge dried up. Zam-Buk also possesses valuable antiseptic properties. It overcomes the germs of festering and blood poison and heals quickly and safely without leaving unsightly scars. So, be sure to keep a box of Zam-Buk in your home. It is Guaranteed Free From Animal Fat.


Use ZAM-BUK HERBAL OINTMENT

MUTT AND JEFF—If Anti Freeze Wears Pajamas, Uncle Freeze Must Wear A Nightshirt — By BUD FISHER



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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for friendship, matrimony, trade, 431 hobbies arranged by Globe Introduction League, Chhi-li-ient Agra Estd. 1935 Members 15614 (Both) Specimen Magazine -/5/-. 5513

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Experienced Compounders. Apply personally with application in own handwriting stating experience, to Powells Limited, Lamington Road, Bombay 4. 7121

Wanted a number of Canvassers to book stalls for the forthcoming Indian Empire Exhibition to be held at Bombay in April, 1946. Ladies and Gentlemen having influence in business circles should interview immediately top floor, Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 1164

Wanted A Typist immediately. Interview Indian Empire Exhibition, Top floor, Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. 1164A

Wanted Junior Clerk and Typist knowing Office Routine. Apply stating age and minimum salary expected to Box No.. 1159 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted General clerks knowledge of Typewriting essential. Apply New Metro Ins. Co., Ltd., Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. 1137

Wanted an Office Peon with ability to speak English. Salary Rs. 25 p.m. plus dearness allowance according to Ceylon Government scale which is Rs. 29/8 at present. Apply with copies of testimonials to Ceylon Trade Commissioner, Bruce Street. Bombay 7096

Wanted fast and accurate Stenographer, apply stating age, nationality, qualifications, with copies of testimonials and minimum salary required to Box No. 7040. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Accountant, experienced in English, Gujrati accounts. Apply own handwriting, full name, age, experience, qualifications, salary required. Box No. 1098, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced matriculate Copy-holders. Apply with certificate to the manager. The "Bombay Chronicle" between 12 and 1 p. m.

Wanted experienced compositors and Lino correctors. Apply with certificate to the manager. The "Bombay Chronicle" between 12 and 1 p. m.

Wanted Canvassers and Distributors for selling Shalimar Electric Fans at controlled prices. Apply Kumar & Sons, P.O. Box 1903, Bombay. (1124)

Wanted a Short-hand Typist for a Solicitor firm. Apply to Box No. 1132 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Technicians, Clerks and Apprentices. Apply to the Manager, Central Studios Laboratory, 74-94, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7. (1108)

Wanted a Paints Salesman and Demonstrator for 'USHA' Industrial Enamels and Varnishes on salary and commission. Persons who do not possess a practical experience in the application and use of paints need not apply. Must be B.Sc. in Chemistry with previous experience in sales. Post permanent. Must be willing to travel all over Bombay Presidency. Apply stating minimum starting salary acceptable and age, superscribing application "For Paints Salesman" to Box No. 7056 "Bombay Chronicle".

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Wanted a three or four Rooms Block in Matunga, Dadar or Khar, Santa Cruz area or can arrange exchange for above a spacious block in Vile-Parle. Apply Box No. 1155 "Bombay Chronicle".

HOTELS (IN HILL STATION)

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms available with Baths. Terms Moderate. Apply Manager. 992

Mountain breeze hotel, Rye-woods Lonavla. Excellent service, good living, limited accommodation. Apply Mrs. Mitter. 1118A

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Hurry up. Application for Forms will shortly be made for Senior Cambridge Examination. Non-Matriculates eligible. Mathematics, Second Language omissible. Oral/Postal training. Evening classes. Prospectus from Bombay Tutorial College, Opposite Jer-mahal. Dhobitalao. (1039)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agent for Bombay on lucrative terms. Apply Bakergunj Insurance (Provident) Ltd. No. 1, British Indian Street, Calcutta. (1075)

Wanted Agents all over India to push Rani's Toilets and Medicinal products. Apply for particulars, Rani & Co., Ltd., 1, Raja's Deori, Dacca. (7070)

Wanted: Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpore. 6985

Wanted Purchasers of our Tower Brand Bar Soap, cubes. Cash, write to the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (9149)

Wanted: Distributors, Stockists, and Sales Agents for Cafestrin, popular anna-packets, supreme pain-fever remedy. Alluring terms. Cafestrin, 6, Main Street, Poona. (1156)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS are invited from experienced Architectural Draftsmen for immediate temporary vacancies up to 28th February 1947 in the first instance at the following rates of pay:—

(a) Grade I Draftsmen on a fixed pay between Rs. 300—350 per month,

(b) Grade II Draftsmen on a fixed pay between Rs. 200—250 per month.

(c) Grade IV Junior Architectural Draftsmen on a fixed pay below Rs. 100 per month and also six temporary Clerks with knowledge of typing for the same period as mentioned above, two on Rs. 60 and four on Rs. 40 per month. Initial pay will be fixed in each case according to qualification and experience.

Draftsmen and Clerks will get Dearness Allowance at the rate sanctioned by this Government from time to time (at present 17½ per cent and Rs. 22 minimum) in addition to pay.

Candidates for (a), (b) and (c) mentioned above must specify the grade for which they are applying and state their present pay, if any.

Application together with evidence of qualification and testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st April, 1946, after which no application will be considered.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT,
Bengal,
Works & Buildings Department,
GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
7066

CANAL SIGNALLERS.

WANTED a large number for temporary appointments with future prospects for deserving men. Pay according to qualifications and length of experience up to 46 p.m. plus dearness allowance. No age restriction, provided strong enough to work. Apply with testimonials stating pay required to Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, Bahawalpur. 7060

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

ALTERNATIVE SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, for renewing or repairing Waterproof covering over the terraces of Port Trust buildings.

Conditions of contract, schedule of quantities and form of tender can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

No tender will be considered which is not made on the prescribed form and which is not accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 by crossed cheque as earnest money. The deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

Tenders will be received upto 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday 26th March 1946.

F. M. SURVEYOR,
Chief Engineer.
Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.
7085

AGENCIES WANTED

Very influential and financially sound party having organised commodious Office on Clive Street, desirous of taking up Chief Agency of any progressive Insurance Company, representation of business firms or manufacturer's goods for Bengal and Assam on reasonable terms. Satisfactory service assured. Post Box 10403, Calcutta. 1156

MEDICAL ADLETS

Norman's Embrocation Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Stiffness, joint and muscular aches. Obtainable at all chemists, and Norman and Laurie. "Woodland." Mahim. (1065)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

To sell or let on lease a valuable plot of land over 4,500 square yards in Vile Parle, write to Box No. 1127 "Bombay Chronicle".

Agricultural Lands in Broach District for Sale. Bet land in the village of Angareshwar. Area about 78 acres. Income about Rs. 5,500. Price Rs. 60,000. Apply Box No. 1112, "Bombay Chronicle."

At Panchgani, Mahatmaji's favourite Resort, Cottage for Sale. Apply Baburao Pandit, Panchgani. (1157)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted (1.) One Lancashire Boiler 30'x7½' 160 lbs. pressure in good condition. (2) Compound condensing steam engine 14x28x26 or 15x28x30. in working order. Lowest quotations with particulars to be sent to Messrs. Heerachand Poonamchand, James street, Secunderabad Dn. 7078

Wanted—Air Compressor capable of compressing 600 cubic feet of air per minute at pressure of 15 atmospheres old or new apply C/o. Post Box 6949 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Kashmir novelties and necessities supplied on unique scheme, Golden chance. Retail or wholesale. Send trial orders with 10 per cent advance, Catalogue free. Novel Agencies, Srinagar. 1006

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Lyndon Belt Dressing Increases production by ensuring smooth power transmission. Conserves the machine belt's durability. Available at all Hardware merchants. Distributors: Associated Imports and Exports Co., Ltd., 49|51 Lohar Chawl, Bombay. (7123A)

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. M. 4121 of 1946.

CIRCULAR:

THE FOLLOWING seating arrangements of candidates appearing at DADAR CENTRE for the Matriculation Examination, commencing on and from Tuesday, the 19th March, 1946, are hereby announced for the information of the said candidates:—

PLACE OF EXAMINATION	SEAT NUMBERS	
D'Silva High School	Nos. 5240-5869	Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.
C. L. Boys' High School	Nos. 5870-6505	Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.
G. E. I.'s Girls' H. School	Nos. 6506-6990	Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.
I.E.S. Girls' H. School	Nos. 6991-7250	Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.
King George High School	Nos. 7251-7872	Candidates offering SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.
Podar College of Commerce	Nos. 7873-7942 Nos. 9150-9279 Nos. 8758-8848 Nos. 9453-9467 Nos. 9126-9149 No. 9495. Nos. 9280-9403 Nos. 38175-38177 Nos. 38203-38204 No. 38217.	Candidates offering SANSKRIT, PALI and PORTUGUESE as one of the two languages.
Ramnarain Ruia College	Nos. 7943-8009 Nos. 9404-9416 Nos. 8010-8659 Nos. 9417-9449 No. 9106. Nos. 9494-9125 No. 38178.	Candidates offering PERSIAN, FRENCH, HEBREW, and GERMAN as one of the two languages.
Khalsa College	Nos. 8660-8757 Nos. 9450-9452 Nos. 8849-9105 Nos. 9468-9492 Nos. 9107-9124 No. 9493.	Candidates offering LATIN, ARDHA-MAGADHI and ARABIC as one of the two languages.

A complete list of the names of candidates appearing at the Dadar Centre is kept at the Ramnarain Ruia College. At the remaining seven places of the examination, a list of candidates appearing at the place for the examination is exhibited.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 13-3-1946. (7116)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES,

Office of the Textile Commissioner,
Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay the 9th March, 1946.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase and removal of the following materials:

Item No.	Nomenclature and description of store.	Unit.	Quantity.	Lying at.
1.	Cordage Cotton Braided	lb.	88147	Bombay|Lahore|Sialkot|Madras.
2.	Tape Tabular Woven 5|16"	Yd.	412080	Lahore|Sialkot|Agra|Bombay.
3.	Tape Tubular Heavy ½"	Yd.	195877	Cawnpore|Madras|Sialkot.

2. The stores were purchased to Government specifications but will be sold without guarantee as to their condition or quantity and subject to the conditions of the contract laid down in form "Con 117" which can be seen at the office of the Textile Commissioner, Ballard Estate, Bombay, the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Madras and the office of the Regional Disposal Commissioner, Lahore.

3. Samples can be seen at any of the offices mentioned in para 2 above.

4. Offers in Tenderer's own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CK|D-AT 3" should reach the office of the Textile Commissioner, (Disposals Director, Cotton Textiles) Bombay, not later than 1-4-1946.

5. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit at call for Rs. 500|- deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India, or a Government Treasury in favour of Textile Commissioner (Director of Disposals, Cotton Textiles), Bombay, under Head of Account "Revenue Deposits." The deposit is refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 22-4-1946.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex-site and removal should be completed within 15 days of receipt of acceptance of tender.

8. Tenderers should quote for the maximum quantity they can purchase. Rate should be quoted per unit lbs|yards.

9. This office is not bound to accept the highest or any tender or to assign a reason for non-acceptance.

A. B. HABIBULLAH,
Director of Disposals.
(7113)

NOTICE
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

Directorate of Surplus Textiles and Leather New Delhi.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the large quantities of the following stores available at the Ordnance Depots at Rampur, Chandausi, Dehu, Avadi and Lahore:—

1. CAPES KHAKI COTTON (Approximately 50,000 only)
2. WATERPROOF POUCHES.
3. WATERPROOF HEAD DRESS COVERS (SUITABLE for Topees and Pagris.)
4. LIGHT RAINPROOF COATS.

2. Samples of the above stores can be seen at this office, the office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay or any of the offices mentioned in the next paragraph. The stores can also be inspected at site on presentation of a permit which can be obtained from any of these offices, or by previous appointment with the officer-in-Charge of the above depots.

3. These stores are offered for sale subject to the conditions of contract CON 117 which can be seen at the offices of the Regional Commissioner (Disposals) at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore and Lahore and the Deputy Regional Commissioner (Disposals) at Madras and Karachi.

4. Offers in tenderers' own form in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD-Waterproof-TEX" should be accompanied by a deposit on call receipt for a sum of Rs. 1,000 deposited as earnest money in the Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. No offers will be considered unless it is for a minimum quantity of 5,000 numbers for item (1) and 1,000 numbers for other items. Tenders should reach the office of the Directorate General of Disposals (Directorate of Textiles and Leather) by 4 P.M. on 31-3-46.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 31-4-46.

7. The delivery of the stores will be exsite and tenderers will be required to make all arrangements for their removal at their own expense. Delivery of stores must be completed within 15 days of the acceptance of tenders. 7093

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 49th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Empire of India Life Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on Saturday 6th April, 1946, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) to receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1945, to declare a dividend, to elect Directors and Auditors and to sanction the payment of a bonus to the Officers and Staff of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 23rd March, 1946 to 13th April, 1946, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. R. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th March, 1946.

The Dividend, if declared, will be payable on and after 8th April 1946.

To the Members of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and in particular to:—

Mr. E. E. ALLUM,
Mr. N. E. WEERASOORIA.
7111

PUBLIC NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited till 25th March, 1946, TO LET ON LEASE.

(1) House Nos. 21-33, Khetwadi Back Road.
(2) House Nos. 57-63, Duncan Road.
(3) House Nos. 51-53, Duncan Road.
(4) House Nos. 119-123 Undaria Street.
(5) House Nos. 148-150, Huzaria Street.

For 3 years from Vaishakh Sud 1st 2002.

For further particulars and Tender forms available at Rs. 2|- see THE SECRETARY:

CUMMOO YACOOB CHARITABLE TRUST,
160, Kambekar Street, Bombay 3. (1128)

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Policyholders of the Society, who are eligible to vote will be held at the Society's Registered Office in the Bombay Mutual Building. Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 27th June, 1946, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) to elect two Directors to the Board under Section, 48 of the Insurance Act, 1938, and the rules made there under.

Only and all persons holding otherwise than as assignees policies of Life Insurance, issued by the Society and insuring a total sum, including any bonuses that may have attached to them before the date of election of not less than Rs. 3,000 or annuities on human life of a total amount of not less than Rs. 250/- per annum each, such policies having been in force for not less than three years are eligible for election as Directors. A person shall be ineligible for election as a Director if he is a Director other than an Elected Director under Section 49 of the Insurance Act, 1938, Officer, employee or legal or technical adviser of the society or of any other insurer or is an insurance agent or employer of Insurance agents. Only and all persons holding policies of life insurance issued by the Society and having been in force at the time of the election for not less than six months are eligible to vote at such election. The assignment of a policy to the person who took out the policy will not disqualify that person for being eligible for election as a Director.

Every Policyholder who desires to attend the meeting must apply to the Society at the above mentioned registered Office for a certificate of admission and such application should reach the Registered Office not less than two months before the date of the meeting. A certificate of admission will be issued to an applicant, only if he holds a policy of life insurance issued by the Society not less than six months before the date of election. The certificate of admission will, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the policyholder or, if applied for in person, be delivered only on production of the relevant policy. A certificate of admission is not transferable. Only those policyholders who produce the certificates of admission granted to them will be admitted to the meeting.

Applications are invited from eligible persons prepared to accept Office as Elected Directors of the Society. Every application must give the applicant's name and address and the numbers of and amounts of the sums insured by the policies by virtue of which he claims to be eligible for election, must be made in English, Gujerati, Marathi or Kanarese and must be sent by registered post to the above mentioned office of the Society so as to reach it not less than two months before the date of the Meeting.

Votes for the election of Directors may be given at the meeting either personally or by proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy must be in writing in form IV-A of the Schedule to the Insurance Rules, 1939, under the hand of the appointer in favour of a policyholder and must be presented at the above mentioned office of the Society not less than one month before the date of the meeting. No Policyholder can appoint more than one proxy irrespective of the number of policies he holds. Proxy forms can be had from the Registered office of the Society on application.

By Order of the Board of Directors
T. C. KAPUR,
Manager.
Bombay Mutual Building,
Bombay, 9th March, 1946. 7112

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 431 of 1944.

SUNANDA SHAMRAO KIRTIKAR ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

WAMANRAO RAMRAO KIRTIKAR and others .. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner, dated the 9th February, 1945, and Consent Judge's order dated 7th December, 1945, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in two lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on 18th April, 1946, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

LOT I.

All that piece of land of redeemed pension and Tax tenure with the tenement standing thereon at Fanaswadi 2nd Lane, Bombay, admeasuring 264 sq. yds. or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. 1165, New Survey No. 317 and Cadastral Survey No. 2014 Bhuleshwar Division and bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 4793-94 Street No. 24.

LOT II.

All that piece of land with the tenement thereon at Aundh Road in the village of Bapodi at Kirkee known as Shanker village admeasuring 19 gunthas bearing No. 29 House No. 30.

Piece of land situate at Aundh Road in the village of Bapodi at Kirkee admeasuring 72 gunthas.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Kothare and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Medows House, 39 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of March 1946.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Commissioner.
7109

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the Subordinate service—Department of Industries, Bombay:—

(a) ASSISTANT TO THE SPECIAL OFFICER:—Pay—Rs. 150-10-250.

(b) CHIEF TEXTILE INSPECTOR:—Pay—Rs. 150-10-250 PLUS Rs. 20 Compensatory Allowance per mensem.

(c) TEXTILE INSPECTORS:—Pay—Rs. 100-5-150 PLUS Rs. 10 Compensatory Allowance per mensem.

QUALIFICATIONS:—FOR (a) Graduate with 5 years' experience in an Export House dealing in handloom textiles. (b) L.T.M. with first class marks and with 5 years' manufacturing experience. (c) Diploma in Textile Manufacturing with 5 years' practical experience.

The above posts will carry dearness allowance at the rate sanctioned by Government from time to time in addition to pay. The posts are temporary and will continue upto 28-2-1947, in the first instance but are likely to be extended. Candidates already in Government service must forward their applications through their Heads of Department. Applications in prescribed form should reach the Director of Industries, Bombay, on or before 25th March, 1946. The detailed conditions of appointment and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, by forwarding a self addressed envelope bearing postal stamp of annas 1-6. 7115

NOTICE.
EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

McLeod Road, KARACHI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Policyholders of Eastern Life Assurance Company, Limited will be held in Nariman Kothari Chambers, McLeod Road, Karachi on Thursday, the 20th June, 1946, at the hour of 3-30 p. m. to elect 3 Directors from amongst Policyholders of the Company in compliance with section 48 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

Applications from persons possessing the qualifications mentioned in the following paragraph, who are prepared to accept office as Directors are hereby invited to be sent by registered post so as to reach the Office not less than 2 months before the date of the meeting. Such applicants shall give their names, addresses and number of policy and amount of the sum insured by their policies by virtue of which they claim to be eligible for election, in the applications referred to above.

Only and all persons holding otherwise than as assignees policies of Life Insurance issued by the Eastern Life Assurance Company, Limited, Karachi which insure a sum not less than Rs. 1,000|-, such policies having been in force for not less than one year, at the time of election, are eligible for election as policyholders Directors.

Only and all persons holding policies of life insurance issued by the aforesaid Company and having been in force for atleast six months at the time of the election, shall be eligible to vote at such election of Directors.

Every policyholder, desirous of attending the meeting for the election of Directors, shall apply to the Company for a Certificate of Admission, such application to reach the Company not less than two months before the date of the meeting and the Company on being satisfied that the applicant possesses the requisite qualifications mentioned above, will issue a Certificate of Admission atleast one month before the date of the meeting.

Such Certificate shall, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the policyholders, or if applied for in person be delivered only on production of the relevant policy. A Certificate of Admission shall not be transferable.

Votes for the election of Directors may be given at the meeting either personally or by proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing in form IVA attached to the Insurance rules 1939, which may be obtained on application to the Company, and such proxy shall be presented at the above office of the Company not less than one month before the date of the meeting.

By order of the Board,
I. J. BHALLA, B.Sc.,
Managing Director,
Eastern Life Assurance Company Limited.
McLeod Road, Karachi.
Karachi, 26th Feb. 1946. (7124)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Department of Industries and Supplies, Calcutta.

Re-organisation of the Office of the Controller of Supplies and D.D.G. (Production), Calcutta.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE relating to controls which used to be previously exercised by the Controller of Supplies Bengal Circle should henceforth be addressed to the Director of Supplies, 15/16, Government Place East, Calcutta, and not to the Deputy Director General (Development) as previously notified.

L. K. JHA,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India. 7127

PUBLIC NOTICES

M. T. B. COLLEGE, SURAT

A DIRECTORY of the past students of this College is being prepared in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the College to be celebrated in November, 1946. Past students of the College are, therefore, requested to write to the Principal, giving their full name, present address, occupation, years of attendance at the College and the year of passing the degree examination, latest by 31st March, 1946. (7110)

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT:—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give notice that the Second Sessions of 1946 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1946, at 10-45 O'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, murder and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and offences committed within its Jurisdiction.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of Greater Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1946.

A. A. JASDENWALA,
Sheriff of Bombay. (7120)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED before 22-4-1946 for the post of STATISTICIAN AND ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE SIND GOVERNMENT. PAY Rs. 800-1,600 PLUS war allowance, if admissible. Higher starting pay may be given in suitable case. AGE. Ordinarily not more than 40 years on 22-4-1946. QUALIFICATIONS: (1) Ordinarily EITHER Honours or M.Sc. degree in statistics of London University or equivalent qualification in statistics of a recognised British or American University OR Honours degree in Mathematics, together with Diploma of Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, or an equivalent qualification in statistics and (2) 5 years' experience of modern statistical methods and the use of their application to research problems or economic enquiries. Candidates should be able to organise and run the new department of statistics. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and uncrossed Indian Postal Order for Rupee one payable to "Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission", Bombay, who will also supply full details on request. (7118)

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of a valuable plot of vacant land at Lonavla admeasuring 4 acres and bearing Survey Nos. 120 and 122 part. A sum of Rs. 0-12-6 only is payable as ground rent to the Government. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned at their office at 15 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1946.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Attorneys for Hassanali Alimahomed,
Jt. Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1136 of 1941. (7119)

NOTICE

Wanted an experienced Engineer or Mechanic for a sheet metal factory near Bombay, manufacturing Steel Cabinets, Chairs, Tables etc. Apply Box No. 7122 "Bombay Chronicle".

G.I.P.R.
TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhore and Thull Ghauts, G.I.P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tenders upto 12 hours on 26th March, 1946, for supplying and stacking stone ballast and chips at Lonavla and Igatpuri. The form of tenders, schedules and conditions of contract for supply at each station can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2|- each. This sum will not be refunded. (7114)

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